REGISTERED No: 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,962.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ... 2¾ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P. Commander R. L. Turner, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHANDA, 2032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	35	22		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	" 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	" 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	fortnightly
EUROPA	2,277	424	intervals.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch the following First Class Steamers with excellent accommodation for Passengers from Bombay to Trieste on the subsequent dates :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3290	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. "
S.S. POLLUCE	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

A Steamer on the 5th of February 1878.
" " 28th " 1878.

All the above steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through tickets to Constantinople and via Suez by Rail to Alexandria issued.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, October 29, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. EUROPA

WILL SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, for LIVERPOOL via Kurrachee and Naples
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st November, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 " orange twist.
5 cases colored prints.
3 " turkey red scarfs.
1 " white domet.
1 " colored domet.
200 boxes bar soap.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On THURSDAY, the 1st November at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned ex S.S. Ajax,

About 30 tons of Cardiff Coals.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, splendid 3, 8 and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, handsome pier glasses with gilt console tables, rich Brussel's carpet, argand and globe lamps, rich table ornaments, plated, glass and porcelainware, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Mr. De Ga's Bungalow, at Grant Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the same comprises, set of rich star cut glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plated ware, such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, cruet-pickle and egg frames, soup tureen, waiters, tea tray, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as a set of camp table in 8 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, tea-poys, handsome circular, pier and oblong tables with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofa, rich carpet, handsome pier glasses, with gilt console table, splendid 3, 8 and 12 light chandeliers and argand lamps, wall argand lamps, pictures, handsome English plated four post bedstead, dressing and washing table, toilet glasses, cloth presses, chest of drawers, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE LAMPS, PICTURES AND EARTHEN-WARE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

An invoice of 7 crates earthenware, 3 cases kerosine lamps, and 2 cases pictures.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, a serviceable black Australian horse, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Major Layard.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, piano, harmonium, pony, &c., at the Marine Lines.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of Captain C. L. Marryat, R. E.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a sweet toned Cottage Pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a 8-day Clock by Welch, Springs and Co., Books, Plants, &c , at No. 144, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from G. Ingle, Esq., who is proceeding to an outstation, to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his handsome household furniture, piano, books, plants, &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, very neat and handsome white-and-chocolate band dinner, white-blue-and-gold dessert and transparent China, white and-gold breakfast service, best plated table spoons and forks, dish-covers, ice pitcher, biscuit box, cruet-stand, round waiter, muffineers, chamber candlesticks, solid silver muffineers, cream jug and sugar spoon, Elkington's ivory-handled cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, dressing, and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, hanging and mallet-pattern, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffonier, screen, a sweettoned mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Brinsmead, hatstand, blackwood and iron four-posts bedstead, camp cot, blackwood almyra, clothes presses, English made mahogany chest of drawers and cabinet, book cases, wardrobe, towel horses eight day clock by Welch, Spring & Co. shewing date of the week and month, table and hanging argand lamps, flower Vases, table ornaments, pictures, dressing glasses, bath dispense and cookroom furniture, and utensils, books, plants, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

The property of another Gentleman.

A strong English built Landau by Marks, London, with a serviceable flea-bitten horse and harness

A handsome Wagonette convertible into a mail phaeton for one or two horses with sun frame.

SALE OF SALT PANS, known by the name of Angoorlee Agar and Khoosh Agar, at Trombay, in Salsette.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugjeewandass Nanabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shreedhur Balcristna Sett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and 2nd mortgage, dated the 15th day of June 1871 and 24th day of February 1872, respectively. All that two pieces of ground or salt pans, situate at Trombay in the Zilla of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 3,08,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goontas or thereabouts, which said two salt pans are called or known by the name of Angoorlee Agar, and Khoosh Agar, and the said Angoorlee Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the Agar Nowkhar, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the said Khoosh Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by a portion of the Khoosh Agar belonging to Dadabhoy Parsee, on the north partly by Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the said Angoorlee Agar, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by J. P. Schiedmayer, a Rose-wood Harmonium by C. Reithmier, Single and Four-Light Hanging Argand Lustres, 6 and 8 Light Plated and Glass Stem Chandeliers, Base Lamps, Brussel's and Velvet Pile Carpets, etc., etc., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, etc., of which full particulars will appear to-morrow.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome light open carriage, a strong built brougham, a light mail phaeton, a pair of very fast going young bay Arab horses, 14-2½, go in single as well as in double harness, a powerful chesnut Arab horse, choice plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Khumballa Hill, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the late Joseph A de Lima, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1877.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL AFTERNOON CONCERT, FRIDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

DOORS OPEN AT 5: COMMENCE AT 5-30 P.M.
Plan at Soundy & Co.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CASTALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ARCH DRUID, Captain Carmichael, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 29, 1877.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD CUE at Rs. 15, can now be had on applying to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 10, Meadow Street.

NOTES ON CHOLERA.
HOW TO AVOID AND PREVENT IT.
By Dr. COWASJEE NOWROJEE.
Price Re. 1-6 ; by post, Re. 1-10.
COOPER & CO., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM ASPINWALL is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from this date.

ASPINWALL & Co.

Cochin, October 22, 1877.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, October 30, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GRAIN FOR FAMINE DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PREFERENCE in BOOKING lately given to GRAIN consigned to stations of the Madras Railway, to stations on the Nizam's State Railway, and to stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Poona and Raichur inclusive, is now WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, October 29, 1877.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the recent REDUCTION of the RATES of POSTAGE chargeable on inland Parcels and Packets.

2. The present rates are—

	Parcels. (Closed Covers)	Packets. (Open Covers.)
	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 10 Tolas	..	1
Ditto 40 ditto	8	2
For every additional 40 Tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

3. Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna.

4. A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for Parcels has now been introduced ; but it only applies to Parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4, of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, October 12, 1877.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon vacated by John S. Maidment, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, a COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in Hornby Row for Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a cool RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 75. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, "MARINE LODGE," on Bandora Hill, matted throughout. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of F. D. Stranack, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Messrs. W. Pierie and Geo. Ingle. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT ! PRICKLY HEAT !
SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1	0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1	0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2	0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0	10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per bar	1	6

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a BOMBAY BUILT BUGGY in good order. Apply to "S.," Post Office.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

MEDICAL—Wanted, in Bombay, a competent Assistant (qualified preferred). Apply with testimonials &c., to Messrs. Fernandes and Co., Druggists, 30, Meadow Street.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 9.

CURRANTS, at PEARSE'S, 4 As. per lb. CHOCOLATE DROPS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, &c., just received. 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.
LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.
LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.
LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ... " 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ... Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ... " 65 to " 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ... " 55
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters ... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ... 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY

of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.
TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARROOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds. Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.
Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline "	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder "	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline "	1 8 " 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per bottle Rs.1-0 and Rs. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGNE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.
MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S LOBSTERS IN TINS.
MOIR'S SALMON IN TINS.
MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS.
MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.
MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.
JOHN MOIR AND SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS,
BROOK STREET, London, E. and at Aberdeen.

NOTICES.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

ORCHESTRA PLAYS ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENING FROM ½ PAST 6.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAMUD HAJEE TAR MAHOMED is no longer authorized by me, HAJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED, to draw, accept, or indorse any Bill, Note, or Hoondie, or sell goods or contract on credit or otherwise on my or my Firm's behalf, or to transact any business for me or for my Firm as my or my Firm's Agent or otherwise.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1877.

HAJEE TAR MAHOMED SALLAY MAHOMED.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registered Office of the above Company has been THIS DAY REMOVED from No. 8, Hornby Row, to No. 5, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 29, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD FIE D and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th day of October 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol Building, Oct. 13, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH OCT. 1877

As usual on Monday we have next to nothing in the shape of fresh intelligence from Home to notice. Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday reports the London General Produce Markets unaltered; Linseed quiet and Rapeseed dull, at unchanged prices, while the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares only show an advance of £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai.

As regards Cotton the additional information to hand consists of the New York telegram of Saturday which still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, while January shipment has declined from 11 3-16 to 11 1-16 cents per lb. This reaction is probably attributable to the quieter tone evinced in Liverpool on Saturday, which is in turn doubtless due in a great measure to the drop in the Eastern Exchanges, betokening a falling off in the demand for Goods and Yarns. Otherwise there is nothing on the face of things of an adverse character. The American receipts still continue behind last year, and the settlement of the Bolton strike ought to be in favour of the staple.

The American Receipts to date give the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts	27,000	28,000	20 000
Total since 1st Sept.	583,000	838,000	758,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	25,50,621
Do „ Branches	Inc.	1,12,537
Other Deposits	Dec.	1,60,770
Loans	Dec.	18,11,396
Bills Discounted	Inc.	2,45,256
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	1,09,691
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	10,78,359

Notwithstanding the decrease in the Cash Balance, the large falling off in Loans shows a decided reduction in the trade demand for Money, and under other circumstances a reduction in the official rates of discount and interest at Wednesday's Board Meeting would be highly probable, but with the Bank of Bengal still one per cent. higher and the near approach of the export season, the Directors will probably hesitate before lowering their charges. At the same time this does not affect the open market in which accommodation is readily obtainable at 2 per cent. under the Bank's advertised rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE, as was to be expected with the decline in Silver advised from London, has shown increased weakness and quotations at the close show a drop of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. to ⅛d. per Rupee in private paper. Even at the decline there are few sellers, and a general belief seems to exist in a further fall. We quote on London:

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9½. to 9-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 9-16. to ⅝d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates may be called unchanged at 3-16 premium for demand, and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Saturday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94¼; Fives and a-half, Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with only a moderate business doing, and values, as a general rule, are unaltered. Banks, Land, and Press companies are all unaltered, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies, while we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Nursey and Oriental, Dhurrumseys have declined Rs. 5 and Neriad Rs. 25 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 15 higher.

COTTON to-day has been decidedly quieter, and in ready Cotton there has been next to nothing done, either for export or local consumption. In New Omra for February delivery, however, business is reported to have been done at Rs. 204 for good, and there are said to be European sellers of F. G. F. at Rs. 201 and of Good Fair at Rs. 197 per candy full pressed. Native sellers are asking Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy over these rates, which may be taken as based on the reduced price at which "bear" sales are being effected in Liverpool.

LINSEED is steady and in moderate request at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-8¼ per cwt. RAPESEED may be called nominal at Rs. 7-8 per cwt., and in WHEAT transactions for export are still insignificant.

FREIGHTS, although still dull for near shipment, are somewhat more active for forward, two Canal steamers being reported as chartered for January loading at £1-15 per ton for U. K. or Continent with concessions. Ready the Liverpool rate may be called £1-10 and for December shipment £1 12 6 for ton. By sail there is still a total absence of enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are steady, the decline in exchange being against any fall in prices, but the demand is light and likely to continue so until after the Dewali.

COALS on the Bunder are still slow of sale at previous rates, but re-sales are reported of two cargoes of Laird's Welsh Hartley, October shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 16½ per ton, and a July sailing cargo of Davison's West Hartley is offering at Rs. 17¾ per ton alongside. With these exceptions, however, there are no sellers to arrive except at considerably over current prices, the scarcity of tonnage at Home keeping shippers out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	695
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s ..	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	117½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	900
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	630
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	940
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,030
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	990
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	365
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,300
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,290
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	850
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	45 p.s*	750
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125 xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	850
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	860 xd
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	255
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	..

*Per S are for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	575
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	3 5
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	6 do	420
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th October as compared with the statement issued on the 20th October:—

LIABILITIES.	20th Oct. Rs.	27th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,52,782	34,02,161
Do. do. do. at Branches	11 97,489	13,10,026
Other Deposits	1,33,61,040	1,32,00 27
Post Bills	51,883	51,913
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,38 835	5,84,413
	3,32,02,129	3,06,48,783
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,65,252	27,64,314
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,13,742	15,95,900
Loans on Security of do. do.	55,76,782	37,65,336
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,885	10,184
Bills Discounted	90,28,564	92,73,760
Stamps	3,659	3,602
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,124		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,124	3,55,124
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,96,057	3,74,748
and Currency Notes	1,36 54,174	1,25,75,815
	3,32,02,129	3,06,48,783

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship DESDEMONA, 1,490 tons, Captain H. Tawill, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE brig ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (October 4th), with a general cargo.

THE brig AMIZADE, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Mozambique (September 2nd), with a general cargo, and two deck, passengers.

THE s. s. CASTALIA, 1,660 tons, Captain J. Cringle arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (September 29th), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta (October 11th), via Galle and Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE barque FLYING CLOUD, 343 tons, Captain H. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Moulmein (September 10th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship BLAIRHOYLE, 1,291 tons, Captain T. Bryce, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta (September 20th), with a general cargo. She spoke the following ships: Jane Law off Cochin, and Gairloch and Morayshire 14-N. and 74S. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for Kattywar coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr. Franklyn and servant; Capt. and Mrs W. F. Hume and four servants and two hundred sixty eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Johnstone and servant, Peer Sahib Sala Wadurha and three servants, Mr. S. Turnbull, Mr. F. Taylor, five Apothecary, and forty six deck passengers.

THE s. s. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,186 tons, Captain T. R. Fox, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (September 29th), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. Souter, and Mr. Elder. She brought the following cargo:—696 packages piece goods, 11 cases brandy, 90 packages wine, 195 packages twist, 3,653 bundles and 2,706 bars iron, 303 tons coals, 14 packages paint, 2,242 bundles hoops, 35 packages earthenware, 40 pakages stout, 12 cases soap, 20 cases slates, 315 cases tinned-plates, 100 kegs lead ore, 22 packages glass bottles, and 42 packages glassware. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Richie Steuart & Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD's Co.'s s. s. ACHILLE, 1,317 tons, Captain F. Forte, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Trieste, October 1st, via Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Aden, and the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—From Trieste.—12 bales twist, 762 packages paper, 2 cases tobacco, 3 cases medicine, 4 cases wine, 89 cases beer, 20 packages glassware, 2 cases paint, 26 cases beads, 11 cases hardware, 20 cases glass, and 4 cases specie. From Jeddah—96 packages leitch, 1 case rosewater, 1 case jewellery, and 51 boxes specie. From Port Said—1 case glass-ware, and 176 barrels sellarus. From Aden.—2,100 bags pumice. From Coast.—1 case confectionery. From Hoodeida.—1 bag cowrie, and 351 bags grain.

SirBenj Broomhead, Lady and child, Col and Mrs Worsley, Lieut-Col and Mrs Webster and child, Miss Webster, Major and Mrs Farrington, Major and Mrs S Smith, Captain and Mrs R O Vivyan and child, Captain and Mrs B A Combe, Mr and Mrs J Passman and child, Mrs H C Whiteway and child, Mrs St Geo Hamilton and child, Miss Gilbert, Mrs Kidgeway, Miss Smith, Miss Power, two Misses Obbard, Revd Mr J Little, Mr J B Short, Mr D MacLean, Dr W A Keeper, Mr John Bellwood, Mr J Brown, Mr J F R Carnac, Mr Paul LeMessurier, Mr H R East, Mr W H Parker, Mr C Stone Captain J Hotham, and Mr A Gilbert. She brought a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, three sons and five children, Mr. G. D. Cusson, Mrs. H. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Chicke, Miss Basstian, and Mr. and Mrs. Creswick. From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodward, Miss Harris, and Mr. F. E Lyon. From Colombo—Mr. S, Mahamoud and servant, and Mr. T. H. Whitehead.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KHIVA, 2,609 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr A. Ebraham, Mr. D. D. Ollia, Mrs Shapoorjee, three children and servant, and Dr W. J. Rankin. From Singapore—Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr J. Dawoodbhoy. From Galle—Mr Abdool Tyebjee, and one hundred and thirteen crews. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—638 packages tea, 1 case whitecopper, 10 boxes specie, 282 boxes silver, 30 cases silk, 1 case pictures, and 1 case silk piece goods. From Foochow—86 packages tea. From Hongkong—315 packages tea, 61 packages papers, 85 packages sundries, 92 packages specie, 2 packages silverware, 281 packages glass bangles, 7 cases cigars, 39 packages chinaware, 114 packages silk, 25 packages beads, 971 packages sugarcandy, 91 packages vermillion, 2 cases earthenware, 10 packages chinaroots, 2 bags sugar, 19 packages silver coins, 2,200 jars, and 2 packages glassware. From Singapore—3 packages specie, 737 slabs tin, 10 packages silk, 3 cases tobacco, 29 packages E. teeth, 1 bag nutmegs, 8 packages mace, 1 package garrow wood, and 1 case cheroots. From Yokohama—20 packages silk. From Calcutta.—300 bags rice, and 10 bags grain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Flying Cloud	Williams	Moulmein, Sept 10.
	Achille (s)	Forte	Trieste, Oct 1.
	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 2.
28	Nellie Martin (s)	Fox	Liverpool, Sept 29.
	Blairhoyle	Bryce	Calcutta, Sept 20.
	Arch Druid (s)	Macdonald	Liverpool, Sept 21.
	Chanda (s)	Hutchinson	Calcutta, Oct 11.
29	Umballa (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Oct 12.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 13.
	Siam (s)	Hector	Melbourne, Oct 4.
	Castalia (s)	Cruigle	Liverpool, Sept 29.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Shanghai, Oct 13.
	Vanora	Lancaster	Liverpool, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The ship Desdemona, Tawill, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Khiva, to Southampton.
Steamer Castalia, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Chanda, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Guy Mannering, to Aden and Hoodeida.
Steamer Achille, to Trieste.
Steamer Cydonia, to Antwerp.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

The s s Akola, Commander Hay, arrived from Bombay on the 21st inst.

DEPARTURES.

The I G s s Amberwitch, Commander Stiffe, sailed on the 24th inst for the Gulf Port with Mr and Mrs Gabler, Messrs. D J Wilson, Woodseed, Keays, H Smith, Roxburgh, and Mrs B Wilson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
25	Puttialla (s)	Franks	———, Oct 6.
	Asia (s)	Flower	Rangoon, Oct 21.
	Lock Eck	Taylor	Melbourne, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25—Steamers Reliance, Africa, and Sir John Lawrence Ships Allan Shaw and Talisman.

PASSENGERS.

Per Puttialla—Mr De Eernno, Mr Charles Mitchell, Mr F Martin, Mr R A Donnithorne, Mr Lambert.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
27	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
26	Mahratta (s)	....	Bombay.
	Lineilles	....	Trincomallee.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam from Calcutta:—
To Marseilles—Messrs Hudson, G S Freeman, Lamberd and Paoli.
To Galle—Messrs B Colwin and Pittar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—17 cases claret, C D Fletcher.
Lumley Castle s—30 cases and 12 casks sherry, P Nowrojee and Co.
Menzaleh s—65 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 30 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co; 104 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 63 boxes window glass, Tyebjee Sullamanjee.
Deccan s—6 cases cochineal, Cooberdas Khooshaldas; 3 cases cochineal, Nursey Soonde jee.
Zambesi s—8 bales printing paper, B W Pattuck and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—200 cases brandy. 75 cases meloc, 25 cases lagrange, 25 cases marquese and 43 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 10 cases oilmanstore, Allybho Sumsoodin.
Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—91 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 365 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Moolji; 801 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 204 cwts musterdseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales twist waste and 5 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 26 bales wool, C. Macdonald and Co; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 30 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 54 bales wool, Vulubdass Soonderjee; 65 bales cotton, Dhurrumsee Velljee.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—2,100 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 325 cwts B. horns, C N Gomes and Co; 7 bales skins, C. C. Mohidin; 7 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 12 bales hides, A Sazun; 12 bales hides, Esmal Goolamahamed; 325 cwts myrabollams and 4 cases mother of pearl shells, Joosub Lutiff.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cydonia s—3,199½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—499½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—100 cwts wheat, 99 cwts gingelly seed, and 99 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Europa s—400 wheat, W and A Graham and Co.
Arabia s—2 bales hides, F Moreglis and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s 100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra s—6 cases indigo, Hajee Ally Bebany; 15 cases indigo Hajee Zamal Abeddee.

FOR PENANG.

Thibet s—2 chests opium, Suchoobhoy Khakey.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—10 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 4 cwts E teeth, and 76 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 bales twist and 26 cases sharkfins, G S J Mahamed; 28 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass; 31 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alldinbhoy; 2 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 73 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 64½ chests opium, N G Abraham; 16 chests opium, S N Talatee; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 22½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 75 bales cotton, and ½ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20½ cwts E teeth, Noormahamed J. Peerbhoy; 1 case Cambay stone, D. Vussonjee; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 2 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—21 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 79 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 144 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Guushamdass; 17 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 31½ chests opium, E J Abraham.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

— Patriote, Demazure—Nantes, June 14.
831 Agra, Hutchinson—London, June 20.
595 Oriente, Webster—Shields, June 20.
1369 Rona, Brown—Liverpool, June 23.
1287 Lord Lytton, Dakin—Liverpool, June 26.
526 Chatanooga, Freeman—New York, June 27.
1533 Anglo-American, Jordan—Liverpool, June 28.
1273 Dartford, Richards—Sunderland, June 30.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds—North-Shields, June 30.
1415 Florida, Curtis—Liverpool, July 2.
934 Hermit, Thomas—Liverpool, July 2.
641 Romeo, Clarke—London, July 7.
747 Clementina, Pozzio—Liverpool, July 9.
1103 Eastern Belle, Featherston—Cardiff, July 9.
1283 Palmas, Elias—Cardiff, July 9.
1316 Hermon, Dillon—Liverpool, July 11.
1289 Mallowdale, Dornan—London, July 12.
1436 Morna, Smith—Liverpool, July 13.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1422 Lanarkshire, May—Shields, July 18.
1497 Dreadnaught, Bustin—Newport, July 19.
1588 Northern Light, Kenney—Liverpool, July 21.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1471 Dunbritton, Emmett—Liverpool, July 25.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Liverpool, July 28.
1547 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, July 31.
1157 North Wales, Owens—Liverpool, August 1.
1399 Muskota, Cutten—Liverpool, August 2.
475 Rodolfo Danovaro, Bregante—Leith, August 3.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, August 6.
1048 Jumna, Bissett—London, August 7—Via Cannanore.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—Dundee, August 9.
1354 Oimara, Simpson—London, August 10.
774 Albuera, Robinson—London, August 11—Via Cananore.
1472 Big Bonnanza, Stanley—Liverpool, August 11.
1437 Œnone, Gaye—Shields, August 13.
972 Persia, Roberts—Liverpool, August 13—Put into Queenstown, with damage.
1197 Almira-Robinson, Tarbox—Liverpool, August 15.
873 Volonta di Dio, Olivari—Liverpool, August 17.
843 Calcutta, Hanson—Liverpool, August 24.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Cardiff, August 25.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Cardiff, August 29.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
688 Taunton, Clark—Shields, September 3.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—London, September 6.
— Iceland, Gardiner—Boston, U. S., September 7.
1542 Sardinian, Charon—Liverpool, Sept. 8.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—Sunderland, Sept. 9.
192 Faune, Moure—Bordeaux, September 15.
1473 Struan, Cooper—Liverpool, Sept. 16.
1363 St. Mildred, Murray—London, Sept. 17.
384 Stanley, Littlehailes—Liverpool, September 18.
1197 Sarmatian, Reaume—London, September 20.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—London, September 24.
1757 Shakespeare, Macgregor—Sunderland, September 25.
1399 Prince Regent, Graham—Cardiff, September 27.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Liverpool, Sept. 28.
499 Fluellin, Livingstone—Sunderland, Sept. 29.
818 Scawfell, Lawrenson—Shields, loading.
963 Duke of Athole, Peebles—London, loading.
1246 Winona, Bray—Liverpool, loading.
1823 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Cardiff, loading.
700 Zephyrus, Williams—Cardiff, loading.
1128 Seringapatam, Carrey—Cardiff, loading.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Liverpool, loading.
1222 Ardencluths, Duncan—Cardiff, loading.
800 Mennock, Murray—Antwerp, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1305 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, August 25.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Lambton—Australia, August 25.
1288 Annot Lyle, English—Moulmein, September 5.
809 Joseph Haydn, Kruse—Singapore, Sept. 13.
848 Nueva Providencia—Moulmein, Sept. 25.
1191 Robert Kerr, Fleming—Moulmein, September 25.
1376 Benefactress, Shield—Moulmein, Sept. 29.
1175 Birmah—Moulmein, October 5.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Calcutta, Oct. 17.
967 Shiela, Mosher—Moulmein, loading.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Singapore, loading.
1184 Winged Hunter—Calcutta, loading.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Moulmein, loading.
1236 Annie Froste, Welburn—Moulmein, loading.
574 Magnus Huss, Forsell—Moulmein, loading.
331 Clemence Marie, Razouls—Mauritius, loading.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—Australia, loading.
935 Nesturian—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1022 Zante, Shilston—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal Oct. 18.
861 Milton, Johannsen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Oct. 20.
1996 Surat, Burne—Aden—Left Suez Canal October 24—Mails Southampton 19th November (Left Aden midnight, 24th October.)
1152 Burgos, Carson—Hull—Left Suez Canal October 26.
1000 Shadwan—Tyne—Left Suez Canal October 26.
1452 Italia, Donaldson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal October 26—Anchor Line.

EXPECTED.

2298 Australia, Cates—Southampton, October 6—Mails Southampton, December 3.
1250 Tagus, Tyson—Tyne, October 6.
784 Sestos, Tilmouth—Tyne, October 9.
873 W. H. Atkinson, Harland—Tyne, Oct. 13.
983 Kinshan—Hull, October 13.
706 Zancla, King—Hull, October 13.
876 Vortigern, Reid—October 15.
1166 Alabama, Green—Glasgow, October 15.
954 Moray lay—Midd'bro', October 16.
1347 Branksome Hall, Brand—Liverpool, October 19—Anchor Line.
1177 Royal Crown, Thomson—Hull, Oct. 22.
1189 F. W. Harris—Oct. 23.
1443 Ganos, Wright, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
1059 James Gray—Tyne, Oct. 24.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—Southampton, Oct. 25—Mails Southampton, 17th December.
1666 Cella, Holmes—Liverpool, Oct. 25.
1528 Olympia, Young—Liverpool, Oct. 27—Anchor Line.
— Lady Clare—October 28.
1316 St. Olaf, Peterson—London.
1190 Australia, Bozzoni—Genoa—For Genoa, &c., 1st Dec.
1694 Scotland, James—London.
1139 Geelong, Fraser—China Mails China, 27th November.
1310 Bangalore, Haselwood—Southampton—Mails Venice, 26th November.
1017 Cosmopolitan, Hitcham—Cardiff.
605 Rothbury—Stranack—Midd'bro'.
1488 Helios—Calcutta.
1172 Travancore, Barratt—Venice—Mails Venice, 10th Dec.
— Austria—For Trieste, 30th November.
— Ettore—For Trieste, 21st December.
— Polluce—For Triest, 10th January.
— Assiria—For Genoa, &c., 1st January.
1361 Childwall Hall, Trogarthen—Colombo.
1585 Mongolia, Coleman—Southampton.
2296 St. Osyth, McNabb—Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Ray, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Medl Forces, from sick leave, from England.
Worsley, Lieut Col, Bengal 36th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Gwyn, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from Rangoon.
Mander, Capt, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on duty, from Malligaum.
Garden, Surg Major, Bengal I M D, on sick leave, from Punjaub.

OCTOBER 28.

Forbes, Surg, Bombay A M D, on medical certificate, from Deesa.
Leslie, Sub Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 29.

Keefer, Surg, Bengal 20th Punjaub Infantry, from sick leave, from England.
Johnstone, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty from Kurrachee.
Hatham, Capt, Madras 36th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Skinner, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Combe, Capt, Bengal 10th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Farrington, Major, Madras 1st Cavalry H C, on duty, from England.
Chick, Capt, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on sick leave, from Melbourne.
Blair, Major, Bengal 1-14th Regt, on sick leave, from Ranikhet.
Webster, Lieut Col, Bengal 9th Regt N I, from sick leave, from England.
Heath, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt, N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Smith, Major Bengal 3rd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Chaine, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on sick leave, from Rawal. pindee
McInnis, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 9th Lancers, on sick leave, from Sialkote.
Bromhead, Capt, Bengal 40th Regt, N I, from furlough, from England.
Vyoyan, Capt, Bengal 40th Regt, N I, from sick furlough, from England.
Wolfe, Sub-Inspector, Bombay Army Educational, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Butler, Lieut-Col, Bengal 13th Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.

OCTOBER 27.

Reynolds, Surg, Bengal A M D, to join to Allahabad.
Elston, Sub Lieut, Bengal 54th Regt, on leave, to Simla.

OCTOBER 28.

Echalaz, Capt, Bombay Marine Battalion, to join, to Tannah.

OCTOBER 29.

Poignand, Capt, Bombay 59th Regt, from leave, to Mhow.
Skinner, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Mozafferpore.
Johnstone, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Ray, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Medical Forces, on duty, to Meean Meer.
Appleton, Lieut, Bombay R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Murphy, Capt, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Hatham, Capt, Madras 36th Regt, N I, on duty, to Bangalore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

Mr W A Kingston, Inspector of Customs, is appointed to be Collector of Customs 4th Grade, at Hoshangabad.

Mr S H Hennessy, Assistant Commissioner, is posted, on return from leave, to the Nagpur District.

Mr C W Imrie, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, on being relieved by Mr Hennessy, is transferred to the Narsinghpur District.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr John William Neill, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Officiating Commissioner, Nagpur Division, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Central Provinces.

Major D MacNeill, District Superintendent of Police, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough to Europe on the 24th instant. Major MacNeill is posted to the Saugor District.

Mr C F Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from leave on medical certificate, on the 24th instant. Mr Anderson is posted to the Raipur District.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 22.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

34th Regiment—Lieut J F Chisholm-Batten to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Watson, vacated.

Captain A G Handcock, 6th N I, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, during the absence, on furlough, of Major Morris, or until further orders.

Convalescent Depots:—Darjeeling—Captain J H Tarleton, 54th Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Ffolliott, whose term of appointment is about to expire.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following posting:—Brigadier General J L Nation to the command of the Eastern Front er District

The name of Lieutenant W E Phillips, 10th Hussars, is to be substituted for that of Lieutenant J P Brabazon, in the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot published in G O C C of the 13th October.

CALENDAR FOR OCT.—NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues.	30	......	6 1	5 26	5 10 m / 5 23 a	11 33 m / 11 37 a
Wed.	31	English Mail expected	6 1	5 26	6 26 m / 7 5 a	1 0 a
Nov. Th.	1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	7 48 m / 8 28 a	1 11 m / 2 14 a
Fri.	2	......	6 2	5 25	8 53 m / 9 22 a	2 23 m / 3 1 a
Sat.	3	......	6 3	5 24	9 20 m / 10 11 a	3 21 m / 3 48 a
Sun.	4	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 24	10 1 m / 10 55 a	4 10 m / 4 21 a
Mon.	5	......	6 4	5 24	10 40 m / 11 35 a	4 55 m / 5 0 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY during His Excellency's autumn tour,*

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut-Col O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.
Dr. and Mrs Barnett.
Mr. A. Liddell A.-D.-C.
Mr H. Rose A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. U. Aitchinson, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
The Hon. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I. Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy., (Famine) Public Works Department.

should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 22nd October, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JACOB—October 27th, at Surat, the wife of Major John Jacob, 17th Regt N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NAILER—WOOD—October 29th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, Captain J. P. Nailer, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Service, to Lydia Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Wood, H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SIMON—October 13th, at Singapore, the wife of M. F. Simon, Colonial Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—WILLIAMS—October 4th, at Singapore, Mr. Robert Allan to Hannah W. Wilkie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Williams, Aberdeen.

SEABROOK—COPE—October 23rd, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. W. Clark, Alfred W Seabrook, First Class Engineer H. M.'s Indian Marine, to Ann Helen a Sophia, daughter of Mr. W Cope, Manora.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1877.

IF there is any truth in the report that the garrison of Kars have offered to capitulate, the Russians may be said to have already achieved the conquest of Armenia. We are, however, inclined to believe that the St. Petersburg papers are too sanguine in anticipating so speedy a reduction of the great fortress which Russia has so long vainly coveted. If Kars cannot hold out any longer, we must suppose that famine and disease have done their work more quickly even than could have been expected. We see from the English papers that two months ago typhus fever was raging in Kars, and that both there and in Ahmed Mukhtar's camp "the hospitals "were destitute of drugs, there were no "beds for the patients, and there was not "a single litter or ambulance for the convey-"ance of the wounded." The doctors in Kars had been so terribly overworked that all but four of them were on the sick list with typhus. One can imagine how fearful an aggravation of the prevailing misery must have been caused by the influx into Kars of thousands of fugitives—a large proportion of them wounded—after the battles fought in the first fortnight of this month, and how dismayed the garrison must have felt at the prospect of having the siege renewed during the long and terrible winter months, when it was hopeless to expect that they could get supplies from any quarter. The sudden destruction of Ahmed Mukhtar's army was a blow so unlooked for that probably Kars had been left as badly off for provisions as for medical stores, and it is no wonder therefore if the garrison, consisting in great part of beaten and dispirited troops, have already become demoralized. Still, the Turks have usually shown such tenacity in defending their fortresses that we cannot believe the surrender of Kars is now imminent. The Turkish reports about the movements of Ahmed Mukhtar have been so absurdly inconsistent with one another since that general's defeat that we have not thought them worth serious notice. The last report, that he has made the best of his way to Koprikoi, the village close to Erzeroum where the roads from Kars and Bayazid meet, and that he is there awaiting the arrival of Ismail Pasha and of such reinforcements as he can get together from Erzeroum and elsewhere, is probably correct. If Ismail also has already reached Koprikoi, he must have lost the greater portion of his army *en route*, for he has had to travel 130 miles over a very mountainous country, and a retreating army, keeping itself together in face of a pursuing enemy, could not have done the distance in the time. Apparently, the retreat of both the Turkish columns after the Russian victory of Aladja Dagh must have been a perfect *débandade*. It will be observed that the Turks themselves no longer talk now of attempting again to relieve Kars. Ahmed Mukhtar and Ismail intend, we are told, to "await the advance" of the Russians in a position in which the utmost they can hope to effect is to defend the approaches to Erzeroum. If the Russians realize what a prize is within their grasp, they will be content to leave Kars for the present, knowing it cannot escape them, and will push on to crush the last show of resistance offered by the remnants of the active army of Armenia while the roads are still open, and before reinforcements can come up from Trebizonde. No doubt, the pass of Zevin is still held by a Turkish force, but there are other roads—those particularly of Meshingherd and Toprak Kalé—by which the Russian columns can march on Koprikoi without encountering serious resistance, and they may surely be trusted now to maintain that close and constant co-operation of their columns the want of which, far more than the warlike genius of the Turks, frustrated their hopes of success four months ago.

WHEN we said the other day that for a newspaper to take up a "grievance" was about as dangerous as interfering between man and wife, we might, if the occasion had called for the remark, have gone further and pointed out the danger of saying anything publicly about religious beliefs. Every person thinks he has a religion of some kind, and it often happens that the man is most violent on the subject who has the least sincere convictions—something like Butler's argumentative tom-cat,

> "At once his passion was both false and true,
> And the more false, the more in earnest grew."

One of the most fertile causes of quarrelsome disputes on religious subjects is generalising about the rottenness of an entire system from the mere backsliding of some individual who may have disgraced that system. There is a vast number of people who, if they see a defective piece of putty in a glass-pane, cannot forbear from proclaiming that the whole house is rotten from top to bottom; just as a man coming to India and seeing a black man might go back to Europe and say that everything in the country was black. Methodism is a form of religious belief which has suffered very severely from this generalising system. When another good man has gone wrong among the Methodists, the number of people who significantly shake their heads, and say, "I told you so," implying the question, "what else could you expect from such a set "of people?" is really astonishing. Some years ago, there came out to this country a missionary called Taylor, and when he returned to America he published a book which treated the most sacred subjects with startling vulgarity. No doubt Mr. Taylor was a very earnest man, and perhaps his faults lay more in his taste than in the sincerity of his convictions; but at all events, when extracts from his book were published, the majority of the public at once concluded that the whole of the Bombay Methodists were a self-sufficient, vulgar, hypocritical set of people. This generalisation was certainly not fair to the unfortunate Methodists. Last week, some events took place which made another admirable peg for damaging generalisations to be hung upon. The Methodist principally concerned certainly can find no honour in his conduct, for anything more nauseating than the letter which he sent to several newspapers, our own included, we have seldom read; but then people must be cautious before they find in this man's actions a proof of the degrading tendency of Methodism.

We happened to mention the other day a scandal which had disturbed the equanimity of the community of Methodists, and our paragraph drew out a remarkable correspondence. It appears that in Poona there lived a man called Collins, a Methodist, who was remarkable for his piety. Among his co religionists Mr. Collins was equal to a fakeer among Mussulmans, a gossain among Hindus, or a saint among Roman Catholics. Therefore, when a lady named Ferns was going to leave Poona to join her husband, who belongs to the Trigonometrical Survey, she thought she could entrust her daughter of 15 with no people more safe than Mr. Collins and his wife. We are sorry to say, however, that poor Mrs. Ferns' confidence was sadly misplaced. When she returned to Poona and took her daughter back to her own house, she found that the girl was *enceinte*. Inquiries led to the discovery that Mr. Collins was the seducer. Mr. Collins appears to have been determined to make no private pecuniary arrangements with Mrs. Ferns on behalf of the girl, and accordingly the mother filed an action for damages against him. Her claim is for Rs. 3,000, and although she demands this large sum as a compensation for "the loss of her daughter's services in house-"hold matters and needlework," there can be little doubt that the money is really meant to support a child who has been, in all probability, ruined. When we casually mentioned these facts in our local columns, a Mr. Row, "Preacher in Charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay," at once wrote to us, solemnly repudiating, on behalf of the Methodist community, the wicked Mr. Collins. Mr. Row said that as soon as Mr. Collins' "offence" became known his connection with the Methodist church ceased at once. "*In all such cases*"—we hope they do not happen often in the Methodist community—"the discipline of the "church is very rigid, and unless the offender "voluntarily withdraws, he is immediately "brought to trial and summarily expelled." Of course, after this letter, some people said bitterly, "Dear me, what a godly community must "that of the Methodists be, when no sinner can "possibly remain among them—after he has "been found out!" We think, however, that the edge of their bitterness must have been taken off by the subsequent revelation made by Mr. Row of the charitable inclination of the Methodists towards backsliders like Mr. Collins. Said Mr. Row:—"In case, however, of genuine repentance and "due reparation, he (the sinner) may be received "again on probation, and if, after a period of not "less than six months, his conduct be deemed "satisfactory, by a vote of the officers of the "church he may be restored to membership, "although it would be very doubtful if he was "ever again elected to an official position." The doomed Collins, having, like the disconsolate Peri, caught a glimpse of the interior of the Methodistical Paradise once, resolved that no effort should be spared on his part that would help him to take his place among the just in a humble capacity. He therefore sent us a letter which to us was a melancholy study. It seemed as if the shades of Tartuffe, Pecksniff, Chadband, the Rev. Dismal Horror, and Uriah Heep had been re-incorporated, and the body called by its godfathers and godmothers, "W. A. Collins." If abject sickening humility, without the ominous *due reparation* which Mr. Row speaks of, could secure Mr. Collins a return to the circles of the Methodists, the last day of the probationary six months should see the elders and congregation rushing out with open arms to receive their long lost brother, whose strawberry-marks of piety could leave them no doubt about his identity. Mr. Collins took the trouble to write to us because we had audaciously called him a Methodist preacher—a statement which, for a man evidently disposed to be so very 'umble, he rather ferociously characterised as a "gross libel on that God-fearing people." We were sorry to hear of such a depth of moral depravity. Then, he went out of his way, with a brutality that astounded us, to drag into his whine Mrs. Ferns' daughter, whose private name he actually expected us to give to the public. They were both, he said, "simply members, "though very unworthy ones, of the Methodist "Episcopal Church." His letter concluded with a confession that his fall had been a very grievous one, "and had brought much reproach on the "cause of Christ." Could anything be more melancholy?

There can be very little doubt that the letters of Mr. Row and Mr. Collins have done a great deal of damage to the cause of Methodism. There are, as we know, a large number of earnest, admirable persons among the Methodists, but we are afraid they were all condemned in a lump last week by the majority of those who read Mr. Row's godly repudiation of Mr. Collins, and the cant which Mr. Row's letter instantly drew forth from the excommunicated delinquent. Generalisations were at work again. It was easy to say that the system practised by the Bombay Methodists was simply one which cultivated cant, hypocrisy, and a Pharisaical vanity in righteousness; that they met only to attempt to cheat each other with shibboleths of cant, and to make the sacred names in the Christian religion instruments in each effort of dissimulation. Such charges against the Methodists have been sent to us, but their sweeping injustice is manifest from the mere consideration of the fact that it is unfair to condemn a whole class of respectable people because one man has behaved badly and because two men have written very foolish letters. At the same time, it may be worth our while to consider whether the system described by Mr. Row would not have a tendency to create an uncharitable spirit of self-righteousness among certain people. In the first place, is it wise for a body of Christians to cast out from among them any person who has been discovered in some grievous sin? If the Methodists assume they are the only righteous, or that at all events they are righteous, and if moreover their earnest desire is to reclaim sinners, do they act consistently in deliberately driving these sinners away from company in which presumably they would have better examples before them than they could find in the wicked world outside? We wonder whether the Methodists were all recruited from saints; and, if they were, what was the good of the saints becoming Methodists? Clearly, this practice of expelling known sinners must be a mighty instrument in the hands of the devil for fostering self-righteousness among the Methodists, some of whom are probably led to take sacred names in vain, in season and out of season, merely to cause their neighbours to have no doubt of their fitness to remain among the self-elected circles of the godly. In the next place, why has a sinner six months' probation to serve before he can be permitted to become a Methodist again? Considering the earnestness with which the Methodists accepted the teachings conveyed in Mr. Taylor's sensational preaching, it seems to us rather unfair that one sinner may be instantaneously converted and instantaneously taken to the bosom of the Methodists, while another sinner may be instantaneously converted as often as he pleases but the Methodists will have nothing to say to him until the expiration of a period of six months. Again, we think that the system of examining a sinner before taking him back among the select must have a tendency to cause self-righteousness among the examiners and all their relatives. In our humble opinion, a sinner has no right to go to man for forgiveness, and no Christian with a sincere conviction of his unworthiness would dare to examine a repentant sinner to find out whether or not he is as good as *he* is. We have set down naught in malice here. We have simply, while contending that it is unfair to condemn the whole body of Methodists for the mistakes of a few individuals, endeavoured at the same time to suggest the reasons which may lead a large section of the public to say bitter things against the whole of a very worthy community.

THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, has issued his warrants for the due assignment to the city of Bombay of the arms and supporters granted by Garter-King-at-Arms. With some modification, the arms are the same as those designed by the Secretary to the Town Council and approved of by the Council and the Corporation. The arms are very handsome, and, together with their motto appropriate to this ancient appanage of the Crown of England. The ostrich feathers allude to the well-known cognizance of the Prince of Wales, and their introduction is intended to commemorate the fact that the first Prince of Wales who visited India first set foot on Indian soil at Bombay.

In the achievement granted to the original East India Company nearly three centuries ago, three golden ships on a blue field were displayed, and ships, though of a less gorgeous hue, figure on the same field in these new arms.

The arms are: *azure* three ships under sail proper, a chief *or*, thereon a lion passant guardant *gules*, between two pallets *sable*, each charged with an ostrich feather erect *argent*.

Crest. On a wreath of the colours a lion passant guardant *gules*, crowned with an eastern crown *or*, supporting with the dexter fore-paw an escutcheon of the last, charged with a sprig of the cotton plant slipped and fructed proper.

Supporters. On the dexter side a lion *or* and on the sinister side a leopard proper, each gorged with an eastern crown, suspended therefrom an escutcheon azure, charged with a mullett *argent*.

Motto. Urbs prima in Indis.

The banner presented to the Corporation by the Hon. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee will have the new arms emblazoned on it.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XLIX. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 27th October 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 13th Oct.	During the week ending 20th Oct.	Percentage of population of District.	Grants.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports. †
								Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,914	4,645	2,832	·27	4,27,557	2,94,060	Jowari 56 / Bajri 54	24 / 21½	23½ / 21½	24·94	14·40	20·10
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7,29,259	2,50,000	1,438	873	·11	5,86,231	3,71,414	Jowari 51 / Bajri 47	22 / 19	21 / 19	28·29	27·65	23·85
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	1,611	3,601	·46	16,45,191	8,01,992	Jowari 70 / Bajri 66	21 / 18	24 / 21	24·80	10·05	16·85
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	17,521	13,457	1·48	14,12,811	13,03,391	Jowari 65 / Bajri 51	17½ / 17½	21¾ / 20¾	30·60	20·76	22·22
Sholapore	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	10,9 6	9,467	1·31	36,50,241	17,52,760	Jowari 66 / Bajri 6	19¾ / 21¾	25 / 24½	25·21	8·11	32·01
Sattara	4,988	2,682	10,64,09	4,81,000	11,737	8,444	·79	11,88,794	10,59,301	Jowari 39 / Bajri 3	19½ / 25	20 / 23	54·60	25·43	41·84
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	*14,390	*10,639	1·29	30,46,021	22,00,350	Jowari 56	12¼	11½	22·43	6·13	27·91
Belgaum	4,591	2,66	9,38,750	5,01,000	12,341	6,680	·70	14,58,348	9,77,874	Jowari 4	15¼	16½	30·43	21·34	39·27
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,097	6,30,000	22,373	13,255	1·34	16,21,099	12,20,132	Jowari 43	13	13	26·39	19·81	27·51
Total	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992	96,949	69,575	·86	1,52,36,61	1,00,61,279						

* These figures are for the weeks ending 6th and 13th October respectively.

† For details and dates see Table appended.

Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara during the fortnight ending 13th October, 3,363.

COLLECTORS' REPORTS BY TELEGRAM, DATED 20TH TO 27TH OCTOBER 1877.

KHANDESH.—Moderate rain has fallen in Erandol, Nasirabad, Bhadgaon and Chalisgaon. The kharif crops are generally good; the rabi require rain in some places.

NASIK.—Thunder storms with rain in many parts. Prospects are good, except in Yeola. Kharif reaping progresses, and the rabi crops are beginning to appear. 25 deaths from cholera.

AHMEDNAGAR.—The sowing of rabi continues, and the bajri harvest has begun, but the bajri in three talukas has been injured by excessive rain. 25 deaths from cholera.

POONA.—There has been too much rain in the Bhimthari taluka, but little damage has as yet been done to the crops. 5 deaths from cholera.

SHOLAPUR.—Heavy rain continues, and is doing slight damage to the kharif crops, which are otherwise very good. Grain supply abundant; importation into Sholapur town to the extent of Rs 3,49,440; exportation Rs 6,662.

SATARA.—Excessive rain varying from 1·12 in Koregaon to 4·96 inches in Tasgaon has injured the kharif crops generally, and has stopped the sowing of rabi. 27 deaths from cholera.

KALADGI.—Excessive rain is injuring the crops, but they are still on the whole good. Bajri is being harvested in three talukas. 2 deaths from cholera.

BELGAUM.—Excessive rain varying from 1·83 in Bidi to 5·06 inches in Athni has injured the crops everywhere, except in Bidi. The injury would be serious if the rain continues.

DHARWAR.—Excessive rain delays the showing of late crops and is injuring the early bajri in some places. In other places the crops are flourishing. The condition of the people is satisfactory.

The chief feature of the week's telegraphic news is the excessive rain that has fallen almost throughout Satara, Kaladgi and Belgaum, and to a lesser extent in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar, and in some few places in Ahmednagar and Poona. This heavy rain, besides the absolute damage it does to the crops, has the effect both of delaying the kharif harvest and impeding the rabi sowings.

This unfavourable weather, making general prospects worse, is probably the chief cause of the retardation, discernible this week, of the rate at which prices have been falling since the middle of September.

However, the number of labourers upon relief works continues to decrease very rapidly. This week gives a fall of 28,156. The reduction is greatest in Belgaum and Dharwar, but there is reduction more or less in every district, except Ahmednagar, and the increase shown in the case of that district seems rather to imply that the approximate estimates of the number of relief labourers upon the railway works in the last two weeks were made too low than that any real increase in the numbers has since taken place.

Cholera continues in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, but the number of fatal cases is not large—only 87 during the week.

Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 20th instant, and from the other Collectors for the week ending the 13th instant. More rain is still wanted in the Erandol and Sauda talukas of Khandesh, and the Sangamner, Kopergaon and Rahuri talukas of Ahmednagar; but in the Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas of Ahmednagar, the Sirur taluka of Poona, and generally throughout the five Collectorates to the south of Poona, there had already, at the periods to which these reports pertain, been too much rain. And unfortunately the later information by telegraph shows that the rain continued long after these reports were written. The injury done to the *warkas* crops in the hill villages of the Satara Collectorate seems to be very general, and in Kaladgi not only has the ripening kharif, but also such winter corps as had already been sown, suffered from the heavy rain.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 6th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. The number of children has fallen during the week from 48,732 to 40,356. The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 29th September was taken, in last week's statement, approximately at 90,862, and this is found to have been nearly correct. The decrease in the week ending 6th October is 2,911:—

Districts.	Collector's Discretionary Grant: Averagedaily number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 313 C. W.—1116, of 28th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works: Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	501	241	2,758	2,024	245	4,389
Nasik	258	206	2,388	622	95	18,841
Ahmednagar	10,165	4,303	43,703	9,966	1,098	47,930
Poona	11,520	6,147	2,16,400	7,278	933	61,468
Sholapur	17,759	10,442	1,60,435	3,084	392	44,158
Satara	11,073	4,623	39,096	1,514	824	46,916
Kaladgi	19,989	10,714	1,91,941	3,783	639	84,963
Belgaum	18,184	6,514	1,39,840	4,425	617	24,057
Dharwar	8,424	2,614	62,288	7,418	1,225	34,498
Kanara	178	182	6,106	79	10	1,540
Ratnagiri	(None.)	(None.)	429	163	19	494
Total	87,951	46 056	9,15,384	40,356	6,096	3,63,554

Tables A. and B. are brought up to the week ending 13th instant. The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 73,091 and on works under Civil Agency 16,923. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 19 to 18 8 per cent. of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 1,00,61,279, which with the expenditure of Rs. 1,29,371 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 9,15,384 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 1,11,06,034.

The condition of the affected Native States is shown as usual in an appended table. The accounts from Kolhapur, Pant Pratinidhi and Savanur are favourable, and the scarcity may now be considered over in Sawant Wari.

During the week ending 20th October, 60 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 2,493 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 2,553 tons for the week. This is less by 1,670 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 20th October 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 20th October was 426 001 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan., Feb. & Mar. 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July 1877.	In August 1877.	In Sept. 1877.	In Oct. (up to 20th)	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	857	15,204	3,319	201	164,675
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	7,748	220,695
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	2,664	40,631
Total	124239	95,511	105926	22,865	44 753	22,094	10,613	426,001

There have been decreases of 28,156 in the number of people on relief works, 8,376 in the number of young children, and 2,911 in the number of people on charitable relief.

The improvement in the general situation continues, and the condition of the people is becoming more satisfactory. On the other hand, considerable anxiety is caused by the excessive rain that continues to fall in the districts south of Poona.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TAPE WORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You kindly gave an extract in your columns from the *Delhi Gazette* explaining a cure for tape-worm. Will you permit me to bear testimony to the fact of another marvellous specific as a cure for this malady—viz., the *bhoye buddung* or *boba rung*, as Mr. Spence terms the seed. I have tried three tolas of the powder in a tea-cup full of *dhye*, or curd milk, and the result was, that the pest was entirely ejected. After suffering many months, and swallowing any quantity of the male ferndraught, which latter only gave temporary relief, I am now perfectly cured, for which I am very thankful and greatly indebted to Mr. W. W. Spence, of Sealkote. I deem it a duty to acknowledge the

FACT.

PEDESTRIANS AND PATHWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A day or two ago I read in your paper a letter from a correspondent complaining of the nuisance to owners of conveyances caused by the foot-passengers making use of the Bombay roads instead of the footpaths provided for them, and thereby causing many, and sometimes serious accidents, for which, as a rule, the *drivers* are punished. You are aware there are always two sides to every statement, and I think *my* side is also entitled to some consideration. How can your correspondent, rolling along in his comfortable carriage, and, perhaps, irritated by its sudden swerving aside to avoid running over a poor devil, and gently rocking over the tram rails, be expected to have any pity for the unfortunate pedestrian, who, for the safety of his own limbs, would be too glad to use the footpaths if they were at all in a fit state for such a purpose? Look at the footpaths on the Colaba Causeway, in Rampart and Hornby Row, &c. &c., the penance with unboiled peas in one's boots would be child's play to the poor native having to walk over our side roads with his bare feet. The jagged and loose stones would soon compel him to prefer the carriage road alongside, even at the risk of getting a stroke from the whip of some *burra sahib*, which, mayhap, was your correspondent's way of getting rid of his obstructors, till he was fined in the Police Court, so now he calls the police to his aid. No, Sir; first let the Municipality pave, macadamize smoothly, or asphalte all our footpaths, and keep them always clean and in good repair, and then compel the pedestrians to keep on them. I can safely say they will seldom trouble the police, or the irate *burra sahib*.

PEDESTRIAN.

GODLY REPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Godly reputation" would have been an extremely appropriate heading to Mr. Row's letter printed in your issue of the 24 h, for *that was*, and is, the visible symbol which distinguishes the members of the "Church" to which "W. A. Collins" belongs, from the members of the gentile world.

Of course it is the ignorant and credulous only who are hoodwinked, like poor Mrs. Ferns was, by the pious conversation and prudish airs of those of "godly reputation." If she had reflected she might have seen, that, as a man, Collins had no more capacity for virtue than a gentile; that is to say, every good quality he had as a Methodist was also possessed by another man, as a gentile. The self-asserted superiority of the "saved" ones consist in this one attribute, and in it lies their weakness and their danger. To be saved means, to the outer barbarians, an ultimate certainty, a final result; but the saints apprehend the word to mean *being in a constant liability to fall*, and if so, they are on the same platform as the gentile, and no better at any time. Who that thinks would give a farthing for a system of "salvation" which depends on a fallacy for its support, and on a false rendering of an idea for its expression. The whole thing would be amusing, but that it has its danger peculiarly its own, for it trades on hypocrisy, and deludes its prey by an offer of security. More than that, and worse than that, for it makes people fancy they are better than they are, and self-deception is the most dangerous of all human weaknesses. Will somebody point to a remedy for this sort of "godly reputation" that is threatening our dearest possessions?

Oct. 28. DEMETER.

THE END OF THE REBELLION IN JAPAN

THE last act in the drama of the Japanese rebellion seems to have been sadly characteristic. It is said that the rebels having shut themselves up in Kagoshima, the Imperial troops, determined that their opponents should not escape on this occasion, surrounded the town with a ditch, a line of bamboo pallisading, and in some parts, a substantial wall. The investment of the place in this manner appears to have been maintained for about a couple of weeks, the besiegers occasionally pouring into the town a heavy fire of shot and shell. Tired of this sort of thing, the rebels made a desperate but unavailing attempt to cut their way out, and it was during this fight that Saigo and the other rebel leaders met their death. The *Cosmopolitan Press* says that Saigo was shot by a musket bullet while leading on his men, and that Kirino, the second in command, was shattered to pieces by a cannon ball. The *Japan Gazette*, however, gives a different account of the death of the former. It learns from a reliable source that a telegraphic despatch to the Government states that "after six hours' fighting, some of the Imperial soldiers surrounded Saigo, who, finding escape hopeless, and that his enemies wished to capture rather than kill him, endeavoured to shoot himself. Before he could adjust his pistol, it was wrenched from his grasp; he was pinioned, and the soldiers were proceeding to bind him, when some of his own followers dashed them on one side, and, to a blow from one of their sabres Saigo's head fell to the ground. It was seized by his retainers, who fought their way clear of their foes and bore it away."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th instant.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 1st October, recommending that the import fees on sea-borne cotton be fixed at half anna per full pressed bale or docra, and one anna per impressed or half pressed bale of from 6 to 7 cwts. The Acting Traffic Manager states, that the cotton merchants are of opinion that, with the above exceptions, last year's arrangements at the Apollo Reclamation were satisfactory and should be allowed to continue. Submitted comparative statement of revenue earned in years to 30th September 1876 and 1877 respectively. Read minute by D Graham, Esq. Resolution: The recommendations of the Acting Traffic Manager are approved.

Submitted supplemental estimate No. 1 for 1877-78. It increases the expenditure under Part I. Sect. 2 of the Budget from Rs. 4,76,410 to Rs. 5,07,832; of Part II. Sect. 1 from Rs 3,14 800 to Rs. 3,16,898, and of Part II. Sect. 2 from Rs. 2,41,510 to Rs. 2,53,010. Resolution: approved.

Considered whether compensation should be allowed to the peons on account of the high price of grain during October. Resolution: the same allowance as for last month is sanctioned for October, after which month this extra allowance must cease.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 24th October, requesting the sanction of the Trustees to the entertainment of 2 lascars at Rs. 11 per mensem each during the fair season to keep clean the landing step and slope and face of Apollo Bunder, and he recommends that the amount be met from the Bunder fees. Resolution: the entertainment of one man on Rs. 10 a month is sanctioned, to be provided from savings in the Traffic Department.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Government Resolution, dated 15th October, sanctioning the lease for 50 years of 266 6/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate to Haskel Babajee.

Government Resolution, dated 15th October, sanctioning the lease for 50 years of 111 5/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate to Habib Ahmed.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 17th October, forwarding copy of letter addressed by him to the Collector of Salt Revenue, pointing out that 4 cwts. of loose powder in sacks had been permitted to be passed through the Custom House at Panwell, and loaded with other cargo in an open boat for Bombay. He also states that he prosecuted the tindal of the boat, who was fined Rs. 40, and the tindal of the dingy in which the powder was sought to be landed, who was fined Rs. 10.

Pilotage statement for week to 23rd October:
12 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
18 „ „ out of „
4 „ transported.
3 „ attended to.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The trade in arms is still carried on, on the Northern frontier, and Peshawur-made swords are fetching good prices in Cabul. Amicable relations are established between the Amir and the Khan of Khelat, and they are said to be in complete accordance. Notwithstanding the show of friendship, the Amir has not committed himself to a Turkish alliance, or pledged himself to the accomplishment of any of the objects of the Turkish Envoy's mission. Mahomed Khan, son of the Khan of Khelat, has tried to incite the Belooch tribes to attack the English, but they decline, pointing to the Afghan troops at Candahar as a means by which the project may be carried out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROBABLE CAPITULATION OF KARS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Saint Petersburg papers state that negotiations for the capitulation of Kars have commenced, and that on the 25th instant an emissary from the garrison came into the Russian camp for the purpose of opening up the negotiations.

A Turkish official despatch confirms the intelligence that Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, and further states that they occupy a strong position at Koprikoi where they await the advance of the Russians.

THE CHINA TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Lord Derby, replying to a memorial from the merchants engaged in trade with China, said that for the present he must decline to publish the portion of Sir Thomas Wade's report relating to trade with China and which was omitted from the Blue Book lately issued, as the Government of India still has the matter under consideration.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honourable E. P. Thesiger has been appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in the place of the Right Hon'ble Sir R. P. Amphlett who has resigned.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 1st inst., *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Peshawur.

LONDON, Oct. 27, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82¾
5½ per cent. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	54⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	29th—11-19 a.m.	0 44
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	29th—2-40 p.m.	0 39
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	28th—7-20 a.m.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	29th—12-35 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)		
" Turkey (do.)		nil.
" Suez (do.)		
FROM CHINA—	Latest date.	
Via Amoor (perfect)	28th—11-20 p.m.	
" Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)	26th—1-5 p.m.	
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)	25th—5.30 p.m.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 29.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. ther. max. 84, min. 79 W. B. 75.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, ther. 83 bar. 30-68

MANGALORE, 4-30 P.M.—Weather wet, wind N. E.

TUTICORIN, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N., ther. 82, bar. 29-92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E S. E.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d.	"
Credits, " 3 " "	1s. 9½d. to 9-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9 9-16d. to ⅝d.	"

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy....................As. 4

Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, is a passenger by the mail steamer which is expected to arrive here to-morrow. It is unlikely, we hear, that Mr. Pedder will resume his appointment of Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Gonne, Political Secretary to the Bombay Government, goes home next month on three months' leave, when it is expected that Mr. Ravenscroft will take charge of the Political Department and Mr. Pedder will become Acting Secretary in the Revenue Department. As it would only cause inconvenience for Mr. Pedder to join his old appointment for a fortnight or three weeks, it is surmised that he will be employed on special duty till Mr. Gonne goes home.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor, Miss Temple, and His Excellency's Staff will arrive at Malabar Point from Poona on the 6th proximo, but that Sir Richard Temple himself will make only a short stay in Bombay. He intends to proceed by rail through Guzerat to Kattywar, and to take ship at one of the ports of that Province in the *May Frere*, which is now being fitted out for his accommodation, and in which he will continue his journey to Cutch and Sind. His Excellency will, we believe, inspect the Bombay Volunteers on Saturday, Nov. 10.

Captain Taylor, Superintendent of Surveys, has passed through Bombay this week, *en route* to Kurrachee, to survey the harbour there.

Captain G. T. Robinson, I. N., returned to Bombay from Simla on Saturday last, and will, it is expected, proceed to Calcutta next week to take up his new appointment of Superintendent of Marine there, after handing over charge of the Bombay Marine Office to his successor. Who that successor is to be has been kept a profound secret, though we believe the appointment has actually been made and will be announced this week.

If the Madras Harbour scheme is abandoned, Mr. Parkes will have nobody but himself to thank for such a humiliating collapse of his favourite project. He stays at home on leave, instead of remaining at Madras to look after the work, and the consequence is that difficulties arise which his representatives are unable to cope with but which he himself might have easily overcome. We believe it is the case that not a block of concrete has been added to the northern groyne for seven months, because the engineer has been waiting for the north-east monsoon to sweep away the sand accumulated at the deep sea end of the groyne and to give him a firm bottom for the masonry. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that within the area of the new harbour silting up has gone on to a considerable extent, the depth of water alongside the pier being now much less than it was a year ago. If Mr. Parkes were on the spot, he might revive the hopes of the Madrasees, but the Duke of Buckingham is believed to be doubtful if the scheme can come to any good, and he is supported in his opinion by General Kennedy, who always maintained that Mr. Parkes had simply wasted 30 lakhs on the harbour of Kurrachee. However, the Madras Harbour plans have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and it therefore rests with the Secretary of State alone to determine whether they shall be proceeded with or not.

The Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy again visited the Madras Harbour Works on Friday. The *Mail* says that they kept their thoughts to themselves, but they did not look happy. They gazed at the "common objects of the sea shore" banked up where but recently there was deep water; and probably they would have liked to receive on the spot an explanation from Mr. Parkes of facts that speak for themselves to all but the blind.

The preliminary magisterial enquiry into the recent murder of Mr. Michael Roonan commenced yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who in the course of the day got through the evidence of four of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The prisoner Joaquim Britto, who was allowed a seat on a bench inside the dock, had a European police inspector placed on guard over him to watch his movements, and who kept him in close company all the day. Joaquim appeared to be in pretty good health, except that he looked haggard and care worn, and he had to keep his hand to his forehead every now and then as if he was collecting his thoughts. His presence in the dock at any rate belied the rumour which was very prevalent in the Fort on Saturday afternoon last to the effect that he had died in gaol. Nothing new was elicited in the evidence. The cross-examination, however, of the brothers Britto by Mr. Jefferson indicated what the line of defence to be adopted before a superior tribunal is likely to be. It was sought to be made out that Joaquim had been eccentric, of unsettled mind, and had used threats of committing suicide on two or three occasions, and of offering violence to his brother Adrian. It was alleged that some relatives of the Brittos, both on the paternal and maternal side, had been eccentric or insane. The enquiry has been adjourned until Thursday next.

The Suez mail service, says the *Melbourne Argus*, "has never been more efficient than at the present time. The P. and O. s.s. Tanjore delivered the August mails in Melbourne seven days under contract time, and on the 12th September the R. M. S. Siam arrived six days before her due date. She would probably have made the passage in a day less, but for the unfavourable weather which she met with after leaving King George's Sound." The Australian Mails, bringing advices to the 3rd inst., were delivered in Bombay yesterday, which may also be considered a very efficient fulfilment of the service between this and Melbourne.

Mr. W. H. Locke, who is acting as agent in Australia for the persons who maintain the Tichborne agitation in England, is about to take to Great Britain the man William Cresswell, *alias* Smith, *alias* Orton, who is now confined in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Locke accompanied Mrs. Jury, Orton's sister, to Sydney, and is satisfied with her recognition of the man. He identifies him also by his correspondence with photographs of Orton which have been sent out to him, and by evidence which it is not advisable to disclose. Mr. Locke made a statutory declaration that he was present in court when De Castro and Orton were charged with horse stealing at Castlemaine, and he has thus been mixed up with the case from the commencement. Mr. Locke has received a telegram from Mr. Guildford Onslow requesting him, if he could secure the release of Cresswell, to bring him to England by the next English mail. It was intimated that Cresswell's passage would be paid. Mr. Locke awaits permission from the Government of New South Wales to take Cresswell home.

At a meeting held in the Melbourne Assembly-hall on the 2nd inst. to bid farewell to the Rev. J. Paton, missionary, the rev. gentleman, who was leaving Victoria for the scene of his former labour in the New Hebrides, called attention to the fact that the French were likely to obtain possession of those islands, as appendages to New Caledonia. He stated that the inhabitants entertained the greatest repugnance to French rule, and would prefer annexation by Great Britain. A resolution was unanimously passed, the object of which was to take steps to have the islands named placed under British protection. The subject is to be brought under the notice of the Government.

The British ship Cilurnum reports having passed the wreck of a large ship in Gaspar Straits on the 1st September.

We understand that the Secretary of State, having considered certain suggestions made by Mr. Norman Lockyer (whose name is eminent in connection with the study of Solar Physics) on the subject of the photoheliograph, now we believe at Roorkee, and having in view the fact that the study of the condition of the sun's disc in relation to terrestrial phenomena has become an important part of physical investigation, and that in no other country probably can such investigation be made with greater advantage than in India, has signified his intention of sending to this country a qualified photographer for a period of two years to obtain photographs of the sun's disc by aid of the above instrument. A competent photographer, who has been acting as Mr. Lockyer's assistant, has already been selected for the duty, and will probably arrive in India next month. The expense of the undertaking will be merely nominal, while the benefit to science will, it is believed, be great.

There is a deficit of over Rs. 40,000 estimated on the maintenance and working of the Ceylon Telegraph Lines, during the present financial year.

We are informed that the provisions of Section 8 of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act of 1869 have recently been extended to the British possession of Newfoundland and to the Presidency of Bombay. The following is the Section in the Merchant Shipping Act which is here referred to:—

Where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to merchant shipping, and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited, for the like reasons, and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by order in Council,

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order:

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

Upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in this Act. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made under this section.

Orders were a short time ago issued in England for the assimilation of Volunteer uniforms, and the Government of India, having decided to follow a similar system with Volunteers in this country, have sanctioned the adoption of "rifle green" as the colour to be worn by all Volunteers in India. At the same time the Government have no desire to put Volunteers to any additional expense by enforcing a change of uniform at once.

A Mr. Olliver, a geologist, has been sent out by some speculative company in England, and is now in S.E. Wynaad prospecting and examining the different reefs where gold is said to exist. We hope that Mr. Olliver's examination will tend to confirm the belief that gold is to be found in parts of S. E. Wynaad in sufficient quantities to prove remunerative to any enterprising company with funds enough to work on a much more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted.

A young Canarese girl was a few days ago cruelly burnt by a Mussulman bazaar owner at Cherambady, Ootacamund. The girl, it would appear, had committed some petty thefts on various occasions, which the bazaar man considered sufficiently grave as to require a severe punishment; and taking the law into his own hands he, it is alleged, burnt the girl to such an extent as to have caused her death a day or two after. The matter is now in the hands of the police.

A case is now pending in the Court of Maulvi Abdool Latif, Magistrate of Sealdah, in which a native Christian residing in Intally is charged with having caused the death of his servant by striking him a blow on the head. There was some dispute between master and servant in consequence of the latter having been somewhat negligent in his duty, and the master struck him on the head and knocked him down. The man died a few minutes after, and, on a *post mortem* examination being held, it was discovered that the immediate cause of death was rupture of the spleen, occasioned most probably by the fall.

A child of a European, travelling by the up mail from Allahabad a few days back fell from one of the carriages while the train was going at a speed of 30 to 35 miles per hour. By some carelessness, on the part of somebody, the door of the carriage this gentleman and his family were travelling by was left unfastened and a little child three or four years old leaned against the door; it flew open and the child was thrown out. An older brother seeing the child fall, in trying to rescue it also fell out. Both children were considerably hurt and sustained serious injury; one account says that the youngest was greatly disfigured, but that both have had their arms broken and were cut and considerably shaken by the fall. The train was travelling at a high speed at the time, and how either of the children escaped with their lives is a matter for speculation. This accident necessitated the family, six or seven in number, staying at Cawnpore to obtain medical treatment for the injured little ones.

The ship Othello, which we lately reported was on the Krishna Shoal, has been got off with the aid of the tug Ngapoota, and has been safely towed up to Rangoon.

Three more ladies, the Misses Susan Jane Mitchell, Mary Beale, and Dorah White, have joined the Madras General Hospital as students, and been posted to the medical ward.

We hear that the mails which were looted near Madhanpur last week contained six registered letters and a number of parcels, besides packets and ordinary letters. The police discovered—in the jungle within several miles of the scene of the robbery—half notes amounting to about Rs. 3,000, including notes of Rs. 1,000 and 500 each; but there is one extraordinary circumstance connected with this "*find*," *viz.*, there were several small notes (Rs. 10 each) complete but cut in halves. Seeing the notes *cut* the dacoits either did not think them worth carrying away or perhaps thought it dangerous to keep such useless articles in their possession, as all the dacoits who were let off lately know from past experience that they cannot convert half notes into cash: nothing else has been recovered. The mail bags, parcels, letters, and even the covers of the registered letters, from which the notes were taken, are all missing. The runner is said to have been attacked by *five* men who gave him a severe blow on the back of his head, and the poor man has ever since been insensible.

The 109th regiment will go into camp near the Dinapur railway station on the 5th November, and leave by special train for Bombay on their way to England on the 10th November. The relieving regiment, the 65th from Lucknow, is expected to reach Dinapur on the 8th November.

A Rangoon paper reports that the King of Burma is losing his memory, and, as insanity is hereditary in the Royal family, looks upon this as a sign of incipient madness.

A letter from Mandalay, in the *Rangoon Gazette*, complains of the unjust treatment received by a Frenchman named Morin, once commander of one of the King of Burma's war boats, the crew of which, about a year ago, rose upon him and so maltreated him as to cripple him for life. Shortly after this fracas, M. Morin appears to have requested his discharge from the King's Ministers; but the latter, apparently not wishing him to go back to France in his then condition and discourage other people from falling into the snares occasionally laid for them by the government of Upper Burma, induced him to stay under a lot of spacious promises, which, as soon as he was well enough to claim, were entirely ignored as might have been expected by any one acquainted with Burmese Ministers. M. Morin stayed just long enough to learn this last lesson. We do not know what were the terms on which this gentleman was engaged, but if injustice has been done him he should certainly appeal to the representative of his country. Doubtless he can substantiate all that has been adduced in his behalf. His case will be a warning to others who wish to take service in the King's employ.

We hear that a report, says the *Statesman*, has been current for some time among the officers of the Army Medical Department, that a not unwelcome change is imminent in the Surgeon-Generalship. The present incumbent of that office is very far from being popular among the officers, who are liable to be moved about like puppets at his pleasure, though, unfortunately for themselves, they differ from puppets in that they can feel. We have before this had occasion to remark on the somewhat unaccountable manner in which the much-coveted posts at the salubrious hill stations are apportioned, and it is hinted that social rather than professional qualifications are those which recommend their possessors to the more comfortable billets. This is no doubt a great grievance to deserving officers who are backward in such accomplishments as music and dancing and other useful dexterities, and though it is a grievance not altogether confined to the Army Medical Department, we believe it is rather more unbearable there than elsewhere. It is said that the numerous complaints of arbitrary dealings with medical officers which have reached the Director-General, Sir William Muir, have at last produced their just effect. We have heard the name of Dr. Munro, C. B., mentioned in connection with the office. We cannot vouch for the truth of this rumour; but we understand that the change would be a very welcome one to the officers of the department.

A letter from a correspondent at Jeypore, dated the 21st inst., says, "The prices of grain are rising; wheat is selling at ten seers per rupee, barley at twelve. The educated ought to be astir to awaken public feeling to the cause of saving the lives of the poor. Among all the States of Rajpootana under native chiefs, Jeypore seems to be the best in point of civilization. It can boast of a College, a School of Arts, where practical acquaintance with the arts of civilized life is made, and a girls' industrial school, which are proofs of His Highness the Maharaja's desire for improving the condition of his subjects. However, reform is very urgently needed here. Priestcraft reigns supreme, and utter degradation is the consequence. The mass of the people are grossly ignorant and superstitious, and are guided by crafty and unlettered Brahmins. Whatever improvement is introduced by His Highness they attribute to evil motives. In their ignorance they believed that the late rainfall was owing to the austere penances of a Brahmin, whose skill in the mystic science of bringing down torrents of rain was all powerful. I am looking forward to the time when the Brahmins being well educated, and in the capacity of teachers, will try their best to unfold the minds of men of other castes from the fetters of prejudice, and then the earnest endeavours of a man of Munshi Pyar Lall's stamp, towards ameliorating the deplorable condition of the people, will work miracles in the way of improvement."

The *Pioneer*—The gamblers are not the people hurt by the suppression of lotteries now threatened, at all events they are not chiefly hurt. The mischief is done to the innocent community at large, where, indeed, the annoyances due to legislation based on puritanical impulses of any kind lie generally the heaviest. Sabbatarianism, for instance, in its evil excesses, does not touch the habits of the irreligious person to any appreciable extent; it merely casts a cold shadow on the lives of good and humble-minded millions, who would be brighter, happier, and better in every way but for the legacy of Cromwell and his saints—that queer legacy which so many innocent persons fancy to be a part of Christianity, when it is not even a part of Protestantism; merely an insular crochet in one Protestant country. However, fools notoriously do more harm in the world than wicked men, and the anti-lottery maniacs are about to illustrate the truth of this reflection once again it seems. Sooner or later, perhaps, the full history of the pressure that has been put upon Government in this matter will grow clearer than it is at present; but, whoever they are, the authors of this pressure will be responsible for having given one more turn to a screw which, thus overstrained, must sooner or later break away from its framework. Nothing can well be more certain than that Englishmen in the mass will not, *ad infinitum*, allow their conduct to be regulated by rules which rest on no real foundation of morals, but merely on other people's whims.

The Journal of the Chemical Society contains an account by Mr. Hight, of the Indian Forest Department, of experiments made with a view to ascertain the practical nature of a proposed method of determining the mineral strength of soils by means of water-culture. It is explained that the usual object of water-culture experiments is to find what particular salts are congenial, or necessary to growth of any particular plant. When a plant is grown in an artificially prepared solution, the exact effect of any salt upon the growth of the plant can be easily observed by adding that salt to, or abstracting it from, the solution. In carrying out this method, specimens of soil were taken from five different forests in India; solutions of these specimens were made; seedlings of *Acacia Arabica* were, with proper precautions, placed in earth, and the results of growth, such as increase in weight, number of leaves, and length of roots, were carefully noted.

The Russian Agency has published the following statement:—"By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army of the Danube, the correspondent of the *Standard*, Mr. Frederick Boyle, has been expelled from the circle of operations and the Roumanian territory, for having, in a letter from Poradim of the 24th August, described the Russian positions and entrenchments, and for having spoken in hateful and malevolent terms of the Russian army, despite the hospitality received by him." Mr. Boyle should be grateful that he was not shot! A Russian correspondent of a Russian newspaper who acted as Mr. Boyle is said to have done, while following an English army, would stand a good chance of making a brief acquaintance with the Provost Marshal and—a halter.

The benefit of advertising, says the Lahore paper, is well illustrated by a communication just received from a constituent—the worthy Superintendent of the Mangalore Weaving Establishment. He begs that we may discontinue inserting his advertisement, for a short period, in order to give him time to execute the many Punjab orders with which he is flooded, in consequence of advertising with us!

Major von Signitz, of the Prussian Staff, who is personally attached to Major General von Werder, at the Court of St. Petersburg, has received from the Emperor William the order "Pourle Mérite," the highest of all the Prussian military orders, on account of his gallantry and courage during the battles in the Schipka Pass. For the same exploits the Emperor Alexander has bestowed upon Major von Signitz, the Order of St. George and St. Vladimir.

We understand that the Government of India have determined on a re-arrangement of the existing agency employed in the work of educational inspection in British Burmah. By this re-arrangement a Junior Inspector on a salary of Rs. 400 per month is to be substituted for two of the nine Deputy Inspectors, the salary of each of whom is Rs. 200 per mensem. No increase of expenditure is, therefore, involved. We understand, however, that the two abolished appointments will probably be revived if it be found on experience that the interests of primary education suffer by the change.

One reason why the moons of Mars were not sooner discovered is given by an American scientist. Mr. George R. Cather, in recounting the reasons given by Professor Newcomb before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Nashville, why the satellites of Mars were not sooner discovered, makes the suggestion that these satellites are of recent origin, and says: "This may be groundless, yet it is but fair, if there could be such a probability, let its weight be ever so little or great in the solution of the question, it should be stated for what it is worth. But as a reason, it is of greater importance than at first glance may be imagined; for if it is admitted as a remotely probable reason, it suggests the profoundest problem of the age—that is, that the satellite systems of the planets have been supplied by the asteroidal belt of our planetary scheme—a theory I propounded several years ago, and which since has become a solid conviction of my mind, as careful investigation of our planetery structure has confirmed me in this opinion."

El Norte de Cassilla, a Spanish newspaper, gives details of an International Beauty Show, to be held during the forthcoming Paris Exhibition. The International Beauty Show, entries for which will be permitted as long as the Paris Exhibition continues, will consist of photographic portraits of such exhibits as do not elect to compete in person. At the termination of the exhibition a jury of qualified judges will be appointed, and the awards made, as far as possible, without fear or favour. The ages at which beauty may compete commence at seventeen and end at forty, and the status of the exhibits may be that of wife, maid, or widow, as well as the large margin of female humanity that cannot be classed under any of those descriptions. Ovidius Naso, the erotic Latin poet, had a profound contempt for young girls, and his Majesty King George IV. of blessed memory loved beauties that were fat, fair, and forty. As ripe loveliness will probably compete in large numbers, it is a pity that those amorous individuals should be engaged in "another place" where they cannot take part in the selection of prize winners. The lovely female that shall be adjudged Queen of Beauty is to receive a sum of 20,000 francs besides her expenses and an imperial robe of the most costly and splendid character. There are to be sixty-one other prizes of gold and silver ware, one hundred inferior prizes, and two hundred "honourable mentions."

Victor Hugo seems, in his *History of a Crime*, to have continued the series of his romances. Evidently, his memory has misled him in the following account which he gives of a conversation he had with Louis Napoleon before the *coup d'etat*. Napoleon could never have talked in a style so ridiculously like Victor Hugo's:—"Louis Napoleon himself," he says, "was emphatic in his protests against a *coup d'etat*. There was no reason to doubt his sincerity. Towards the end of October, 1848, being then a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, he had called upon some one (*i. e.*, Victor Hugo himself), No. 37, Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, and had expressed himself as follows:—'I have come to have a talk with you, and set matters straight. People calumniate me—look at me. Do I strike you as being insane? People suppose I mean to recommence Napoleon's career over again! There are two men whom a man, swayed by great ambition, might take as models—Napoleon and Washington. One is a man of genius, the other a man of virtue. It would be absurd for a man to say, I shall be a genius, but he can say honestly I mean to be a man of virtue. It is not within a man's power to be a genius, but he can always be an honest man. I could only imitate Napoleon in one thing—a crime. I am not a great man—I shall not copy Napoleon; but I shall be an honest man, and imitate Washington. My name—the name of Bonaparte—will be inscribed on two pages of the history of France. On the one it will be associated with crime and glory—on the second with probity and honour; and the second will perhaps rank higher than the first. Why? Because if Napoleon is greater, Washington is better. Between a criminal Nero and a good citizen, I choose the good citizen. Such is my ambition.'"

The *World* says:—General Grant is not so taciturn at all times as the world generally supposes. I know at least that he kept a friend of mine by the button-hole for two hours at a stretch the other day while discussing a variety of topics and getting through three cigars. Amongst other things, he said that the deep current of English sympathy for America, as evinced by the reception he had received, had made a great impression on the American people. He gathered this from the numerous letters that had reached him, as well as from the spirit of the press in America. He appeared to take a lively interest in India, and all relating to it, and mentioned his intention of visiting that country on his way back to America. He thought we need have no fear about our silver currency, as America could provide now more than enough for the whole world's use. Comparing the Indian Mutiny with the rebellion of the South, he said that they had to contend against one factor which we in England seemed never to have taken into account. During the war they had 4,000,000 of traitors in the North itself, who required constant watching, and were an ever-present element of danger. With regard to the present war, he said that at first America was with Russia, as her old ally; but that since the war commenced opinion had undergone a great change, and it was now pretty equally divided on the subject. Mr. Vanderbilt, who died the other day worth 18,000,000*l.*, he said, could neither read nor write; yet he was, to look at, a most polished gentleman. His chief pleasures were trotting-horses and whist. He would think nothing of staking 500*l.* or 1000*l.* on a rubber, as he said, 'just to keep away the boys.' His son, who has inherited this collossal fortune, is a comparative miser. Leaving him out, the four wealthiest men in America at the present day are Irishmen and Roman Catholics; they have got all the silver mines in their hands, and no one can tell the amount of their money. The ex-President declared he would have made very short work of the railway strike, by a wave of his hand indicating he would have brought the sabre into play at an early stage, and so have nipped it in the bud.

The *Statesman*—The many who admired the culture and talent of the late Miss Toru Dutt, and felt her untimely death as probably a serious loss to literature, will learn with interest that she has left, besides some fragments, one complete work behind her. It is a tale written in the French language, and cast in the form of a diary. This is a somewhat difficult form of composition, and the young Indian maiden would have needed talent of a very high order to achieve successfuly what seems an ambitious undertaking in a foreign tongue. At present we are unable to say more than that we believe the narrative is interesting. Her relatives are wisely anxious to receive the advice of a competent critic before submitting the posthumous volume to the public. However tenderly the public would be disposed to criticise it, and however great would be its extrinsic interest as a relic of a maiden author of so much promise, yet we cannot but recognise the wisdom of the resolution to publish it only if it really deserve publication by its intrinsic merit. Of the fragments she has left, one was intended as an original work in English; another was a translation into English of "La Femme dans l'Inde Antique," by Clarisse Bader. When she had proceeded some little way with the latter work, it was suggested to her that she must obtain the consent of the author before publication. She accordingly wrote soliciting the necessary permission, and a series of very interesting letters passed between the two ladies which are now lying before us under the heading of "A correspondence between a French and a Bengali Lady." The letters are of course in the French language, and if they are ever given to the public, will be read with pathetic interest. The last from Clarissa Bader to Toru Dutt is dated the 11th of September when the eyes that should have read it were closed in death. We shall not mar the pathos of the following, which closes the correspondence on Miss Dutt's side, by a word of comment:—

Mlle. Toru Dutt, Calcutta,
A Mlle. Clarisse Bader, Paris.

Ce 30 Juillet 1877.

Chere et tres-aimable amie,—Voila bien quatre mois que je souffre de la fievre; cela m'a empechee de vous ecrire et de vous exprimer plus tot le grand plaisir votre lettre et les portraits m'ont cause.

Cette bonne et sympathique lettre, arrivee dans un temps ou je souffrais beaucoup, m'a fait plus de bien que tous les remedes de medecin.

Je vous prie chere mademoiselle, de vouloir bien m'excuser la brievete de cette lettre; je ne suis pas tout-a-fait retablie encore; et je ne puis aller de ma chambre a la chambre voisine sans sentir de la fatigue.

J'ai ete bien malade, chere mademoiselle, mais le bon Dieu a exauce les prieres de mei parens; et je me retablis peu a peu.

J'espere vous ecrire plus longuement avant peu.

Toute a Vous
TORU DUTT.

THE MADRAS FAMINE.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Madras Government is dated the 6th ultimo:—

"My Lord Duke,—The Despatch of your Grace in Council dated 18th July, 1877, stating in detail the various communications made by your Government to the Government of India, on the subject of the famine, between the beginning of July and the end of October 1876, has been considered by me in Council. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the vigilance and energy with which your Grace's Government have laboured to avert from the people of the Madras Presidency the sufferings consequent upon the terrible calamity which has befallen them."

"GODLY REPUTATION."

"A virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare—
Or at least so the world in its judgment would say;
With an orderly walk and a circumspect air,
She never departs from the popular way.
Every word that she speaks is well measured and weighed;
Her friends are selected with scrupulous care;
And in all that she does is her prudence displayed,
For a virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare!

"She makes no distinction of sinners from sin;
Her words are like arrows, her tongue is a rod;
She sees no excuse for the evil within,
But condemns with the zeal of a partialist God!
On a back-ground of darkness, of sorrow and shame,
Her own reputation looks stainless and fair;
So she builds up her fame through her neighbour's bad name.
Oh, a virtuous woman is Mistress Glenare!

"She peeps and she listens, she watches and waits,
Nor Satan himself is more active than she,
To expose in poor sinners the faults and bad traits,
Which she fears that the Lord might not happen to see.
When the Father of Spirits looks down from above,
On the good and the evil, the frail and the fair,
How must He regard with particular love,
This virtuous woman—good Mistress Glenare!

"O Mistress Glenare! in the drama of life,
You are acting a very respectable part;
You have known just enough of its envious strife;
To deceive both the world and your own foolish heart.
But say, in some moment of clear common sense,
Did you never in truth or sincerity dare
To ask the plain question, aside from pretence,
How you looked to the angels, dear Mistress Glenare?

"The glory of God has enlightened their eyes:
No longer through darkness they see but in part,
And the robes of your righteousness do not suffice,
To cover the lack of true love in the heart.
You look shabby and filthy, and ragged and mean—
E'en with those you condemn you but poorly compare!
Go! wash you in Charity till you are clean;
You will change for the better, dear Mistress Glenare.

"Your noblest and purest affections have died,
Like summer-dried roses, your spirit within;
Your heart has grown arid, and scarce is supplied
With sufficient vitality even to sin.
But would you be true to your virtuous name,
There is one we commend to your tenderest care;
To deal with her wisely will add to your fame;
That poor sinful woman is—Mistress Glenare."

LIZZIE DOTEN.

BOMBAY.

Return of H. E. the Governor.—Sir Richard Temple arrived at Gunnesh Khind on the evening of Saturday last from his tour in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The s. s. Amberwitch, belonging to the Bombay Marine, Lieutenant Stiffe commanding, left Kurrachee on the 24th inst. for the Persian Gulf. The submarine cable between Fao and Bushire is broken, and Lieut. Stiffe proceeds to Bushire to repair it, with Mr. Gabler, one of the Superintendents of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, and five cable clerks, who will remain at Bushire and other stations.

The following is the programme to be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at a ½ to 6:—

March		
Waltzes	Deutsche Leider	Ziehrer.
Quadrille	Wedding	Strauss.
Selection	Staffelio	Verdi.
Waltz	Chere Amie	Musgrave.
Galop	Berliner Pferde Eisenbahn	Arndt.

A Fortunate Speculator.—The *Satya Mitra* of Sunday last says that "Mr. Nursey Kessuvjee, the son of Kessuvjee Nayek, Esq., of Bombay, has been fortunate enough to realize within the last fortnight more than Rs. 10,00,000 as profit in Malwa and Bengal opium. He had an immense quantity in hand, both in Bombay and China, when the sudden news that the Chinese Government had burnt or destroyed all the opium plantations within their territory, raised the price of opium in Hongkong from 500 dollars to 700 per chest. A similar impulse being given to the Bombay market, the price rose from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,550 per chest of Malwa opium."

Alleged Theft of Stone Slabs.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee contractor, named Cursetjee Rustomjee Engineer, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained summonses against Mahomed Ali Hussain Ali and Furdoonjee Rustomjee, charging them with theft of thirty-five large slabs of stones belonging to complainant, and valued at Rs. 300. The property is alleged to have been stolen from the premises of the Sassoon buildings, and used up in the construction of a building in the Fort by the accused parties. A search warrant was also applied for by the complainant for the seizure of the said property stolen, which was also granted by the Magistrate.

Counterfeit Coin.—A Mahomedan, named Chand Moideen, was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of attempting to pass a counterfeit current coin, knowing the same to have been a counterfeit.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Three Mahomedans named Ahmed Ali, Mirza Hoosain, and Hoosein Tukie were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of ornaments wearing apparel, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3,400, belonging to Ameer Ali Khan Mahomed, a Nawab of Hyderabad, who was residing in a bungalow on the Baboola Tank Road during his temporary stay in Bombay *en route* to Mecca. The theft is alleged to have been committed by the prisoners on the 14th August last. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and the case postponed for hearing to next week.

According to Hindoo custom, when a death occurs in a family the members are for some time excluded from society. Our townsman, Sardar Balwantrao Vinayek Shastree, has been thrown into mourning by the death of his wife, but on the thirteenth day after the sad event, a Dukhoti, or sash of investiture, to mark his reappearance into society, was presented to him on the part of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, by His Highness's agent here. The same favour was shown him in 1872 when his father Mr. V. G. Shastree died. Such thoughtful acts make Hindoo Rajahs, in spite of their frequent bad government, popular with their subjects. We do not think that the Government of India recognizes any mourning on the part of its Sirdars or has any customs such as the above to perform. Except in State mourning such things are left to private feeling.—*Deccan Herald.*

Theft at the High School, Poona.—We noticed some time ago that the large sum of Rs. 650 had been taken away from the chest in the High School. It was the pay that had been received from the pupils, and which was to be sent next day to the Treasury. Government has directed that the sum should be paid by Mr. Kunte, the head master, but he thinks it should be made good by the head clerk. If the clerk had the gathering of the money, and the taking care of it, and did not use all due precautions, we should think him responsible. But it will be rather hard to make either refund the money if they used all necessary precautions.—*Id.*

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The number of members of the Volunteer Corps on parade on Saturday afternoon, was 254, including 21 officers, 1 bugler, and 232 N. C. officers and privates. The officers present were the Commandant, Major Layard; Major Maxwell; Paymaster Crockett; Captains Baker, Hore, Tennent, Weir, McHinch, and Forbes; Lieut. and Adjutant Dunne; Lieuts. Kemp, Moorhouse, Thorp, Freeborn, Wyer, Gulpine, Mayhew, Chalmers, Bedford, Manson, and Shields. A large number of military officers were among the spectators.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·946
Temperature of the Air	82°2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	·685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	78·2
General Direction of wind	N, NE, ENE, NNW, NW. WNW, NW, N, NNE, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	225.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain Turnbull, a Lady, and Mr. J. Whitmore.

CRICKET MATCH.

GYMKHANA v. VISITORS.

Play will begin at 10-30 punctually. Through the kindness of Col. Thatcher and the officers of H. M.'s 20th Regt. the Band of that regiment will play in the afternoon and a tent will be pitched for ladies.

Gymkhana.	Visitors.
T. H. Moore.	J. D. Walker.
W. M. Tennent.	A. J. Webbe.
M. R. Wyer.	C. J. Lucas.
C. S. Lyon.	M. P. Lucas.
Capt. Francis.	R. C. W. Crawford.
N. Roberts.	G. P. Owen.
F. C. Macrae.	F. Lyon.
D. C. Harrison.	H. Cavendish.
R. L. Stewart.	B. Mowbray.
W. A. Baker.	R. B. Abdy.
Col. Hogg.	F. S. Hore.
A. B. Chalmers.	Dr. Maule.

MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Joaquim Charles Britto was placed before Mr. Webb, acting Presidency Chief Magistrate, on a charge of murdering Mr. Roonan in a house in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on the 16th inst. An unusually large number of Europeans were present in Court. Mr. Cleveland, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the prisoner. Mr. De Santos, brother-in-law of the Brittos, who came down from Nizam's Hyderabad to Bombay on hearing of the murder, was sitting next to Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Cleveland said he had very little to say in opening the case, as his Worship would hear all the facts from the mouths of the different witnesses who would be called for the prosecution; and he thought the evidence was such as would bring the charge home to the prisoner. The learned counsel referred to sections of the Penal Code relating to the charge of murder. He said the evidence would show that this was not a deed committed on sudden provocation received; but that the prisoner brooded over the insult which he thought Mr. Roonan had offered him and perpetrated the murder with cool deliberation.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Paul Emil Carl Mowis said—I live at 17, Church Gate Street, and am the proprietor of the Burlington Saloon. I knew the late Mr. Michael Roonan. I have known him about four years. He was a cotton broker. He lived in Tamarind Lane, next to the Royal Hotel. I saw him on the 16th instant. I saw him between 12 and 1 o'clock first on that day. I saw him at my place of business, where he came to take a music lesson. He appeared then in good health and spirits, if anything, better than usual. He was cheerful. He stayed about 20 minutes. We sat together for about 10 minutes when I was called away. I saw him again between 4 and 5 p. m. at my place of business. He came to ask me to dine with him that evening. I agreed to go. He stayed only a few minutes. I went to his house about a quarter past 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Roonan lived in the second floor of the house. When I entered the room Mr. Roonan received me at the door. On entering the room from the landing you go into the sitting-room first, that is, where the piano is. That is the room I remained in. Mr. Roonan introduced me to Mr. Adrian Britto. I was asked to play before dinner on a pianoforte, which I did. While I was playing I heard some angry words in English. The first words I distinctly remember were, "are you going to teach me manners?" The accused used those words. My back was turned to the voices. I turned round and saw the prisoner. I had seen the prisoner before, but I did not know him. He had no coat on. He was in a shirt and trowsers. I heard Mr. Roonan as far as I can recollect say, "Leave the room. I'll speak to you to-morrow. If you do not, I'll make you." He was addressing the accused. The accused refused to leave, and appealed to his brother in Portuguese. I understand Portuguese. His brother said in Portuguese "go away now, we will settle this to-morrow," at the same time waving his hand towards the door. Roonan said, "Never mind Mowis, we will go out to dine. I wont have you insulted." He took off his rifle uniform coat, and proceeded to put on a shirt. He had none on before. Upon this the accused left the room. Mr. Roonan was perfectly sober. The accused looked very determined and excited. I was unable to judge whether he was under the influence of drink at the time. After he had gone, I enquired of Mr. Roonan if I was the cause of the disturbance, saying "I would rather go home to dine if that was so." Mr. Roonan said, "You have nothing to do with it. I merely told that gentleman to put on his coat in coming into my room when I had a guest, upon which he flew into a passion." He further said the man had no business to be there. The dining-room is on the same side of the house. It was on the right hand side of the sitting-room. There was a red screen between the dining-room and the sitting-room. We went in and sat down to dinner about a quarter to eight, the party consisting of Mr. Roonan, Adrian Britto, and myself. Shortly after we sat down, the accused came into the dining room. He spoke to his brother in Portuguese. I understood him to say to his brother, "is this your house or this man's," meaning Mr. Roonan. He was rolling up his sleeves at the time. The brother said something in reply very rapidly, of which I only caught one word, at the same time waving his hand towards the door for him to leave. He did leave. The word was in English, to morrow. His trowsers were at that time open. I am unable to say whether he was under the influence of liquor or not. He had no coat on. I was then told by Mr. Adrian that the accused was his brother, and that he was in the habit of drinking. After he left, we continued dinner. During dinner Mr. Roonan drank nothing. He had a glass of Lisbon wine before dinner. I had one also. The dinner lasted nearly an hour. We then went back to the sitting-room—Adrian, Roonan and myself. We played and sang for about an hour. The clock struck 10 when I got up from the piano. Before playing I had tea. After playing Mr. Roonan and myself were engaged in conversation, Mr. Adrian nearly sleeping in a chair. Both Roonan and I had a small quantity of brandy and water before I left about a quarter to eleven. Mr. Adrian went to bed leaving us two. I remained a few minutes. Mr. Adrian came out of his own room again, wished me good-night, and saw me to the landing. Adrian's bedroom was on the same side of the sitting-room, namely on the front side of the house which is in Tamarind Lane. Adrian, on coming to see me on to the landing, was obliged to come through Roonan's room and the dining-room, as there is no door from his room to the sitting-room. He took a candle from the piano to light me. Just before I left, we had arranged that he was to dine with me. He expressed a wish to meet a friend of mine, and I said, "you would meet him at my house at dinner." I observed when I left that Roonan was smoking a Dindigul. I saw him light the cheroot a very few minutes before I left. I left after this, and got to my house at 12 o'clock eventually. I was awoke from my bed about 4 o'clock and went with Mr. Superintendent Smith and Mr. Inspector Framjee to Mr. Roonan's house, where I saw Mr. Adrian Britto sitting on the sofa. I afterwards about 7 o'clock saw the body of Mr. Roonan on the floor of his own bed-room. I noticed the cigar I spoke of near his head. It was similar to the one he had been smoking when I left the night before, and was three parts consumed. I only saw one servant at dinner, a Portuguese servant. To the best of my recollection the man now in Court before me is the man who waited at dinner. He also handed the wine to us before dinner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—I thought the accused very excited when he came in the second time. The rolling up of his sleeves gave me the impression that he wanted to fight.

Luciano Joaquim DeSouza Pereira said—I am doing nothing. I came to Bombay to go to Lisbon about eight months ago. I was an officer in the 2nd Battalion of Infantry at Goa. I did not go to Lisbon, because I had no money. I lived with the Brittos for a month or a month and-a-half. About a month ago I went to live with Frederick Britto. It was at his house in Tamarind Lane. I used to sleep in the hall on the third storey with Frederick Britto. Joaquim Britto lived also with Frederick Britto. The prisoner is Joaquim Britto. I remember the 16th of this month: it was a Tuesday. I dined on that day with Frederick and Joaquim at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the dining-room. We drank a small bottle of claret amongst us three. After dinner, about 6 o'clock, I and Frederick left for a bath in the sea. An hour after dinner Joaquim left the house. He was dressed in a pair of cashmere trowsers of a dark colour. I have not seen those trowsers since. He was sober when he left the house. I did not observe any difference in his manner, behaviour or health on that occasion when he left the house. I do not know where he had gone to. It was an hour after this I and Frederick went to Colaba to have a bath. At about 8 o'clock in the evening, I and Frederick returned to the house in Tamarind Lane. We won't direct into Frederick's room to undress. Just as we undressed ourselves, Joaquim came into the hall. He had no coat on, but simply a shirt and trowsers and a necktie. He had on the same pair of trowsers that I saw him go out in. Joaquim was in his own room. He came from there into the hall. He said to his brother Frederick that he had been to his brother Adrian's room below stairs, and that Roonan had told him to put his coat on and come downstairs. Joaquim appeared to be annoyed with his brother Adrian. Joaquim appeared to have been drinking: he appeared a little animated. Accused said he had answered Roonan when he told him to put his coat on that he had come to visit his brother and not Roonan. We all went to the dining-room table. After this conversation we had supper there. Nothing was drunk at supper. We talked during supper the three of us on different subjects. Supper was over about 9 o'clock. After supper we went into the hall, that is, Frederick and myself. Joaquim went into his room, put on his coat and hat. The coat was of cashmere, a yellowish one. The coat I now see is the one. He then left the house. He went through the sitting room and passed us while we were sitting smoking. I and Frederick continued sitting in the easy chair, talking together. We then went to sleep. Frederick had undressed and went to his bed. I went to my couch. There was as usual a light burning in the dining-room. I fell asleep in about five minutes. This occurred about 10 o'clock. I was awaked by a noise of a door being closed. It was the noise of the hall door where I was asleep. I asked, "Who is there?" The answer was, "I, Joaquim." I saw a figure passing by me. I recognised prisoner's voice and was satisfied that it was he who passed me. He passed through the dining-room where there was a light, and I heard the noise of steps retreating into prisoner's room. I heard the noise of his taking off his boots and throwing them on the floor. I heard him talking to himself. I did not pay any attention to what he said, because I knew he was in the habit of talking to himself. About 1 a. m. I was awaked again by the noise of two persons talking. I felt (a peculiar Portuguese expression used by witness) the noise of a voice near me, and I got up. I saw Adrian coming by the hall into Frederick's room where Joaquim was. He was standing close to the door with his hands clasped round his head. Frederick was sitting in his bed and was asking what had happened. When I asked a second time what had happened, Adrian said "Joaquim has stabbed." Joaquim heard him say that, but he made no remark. Before this he was saying, "Save me, save me." After that, Joaquim went and lay down in a rattan chair in Frederick's room. Joaquim was speaking to himself, but I paid no attention to him. I, Frederick, and Adrian thereupon went down into Adrian's bed-room. We found a man lying on the floor. I saw blood on his body and on the floor. I saw nothing else. I knew him as Roonan, a person who was living with Adrian. I cannot say whose room it was in which Mr. Roonan was lying. It is the room opposite the dining-room. I put my hand to his forehead. He did not move, but I felt the body warm. I cannot say whether he was alive or dead. I told Adrian to send for a doctor. Adrian went to the hall door and called his boy. I left the room and went into the hall, waiting there till the boy came in. This is the boy (Constancio DeSouza) who came in. He was sent for a doctor. Before going upstairs, I told Adrian I would go and fetch a doctor. I went upstairs and dressed myself. As I was putting on my coat Adrian came in. I had left him and Frederick in the hall. Adrian asked me why I was dressed. I told him I was going to fetch a doctor, as I had already told him. Joaquim was lying in a chair in the same room. When Adrian came up, Joaquim said "Oh my God, what have I done!" He also said, "Oh, my God, I am wounded." Adrian asked him where he had the wound. I then saw Adrian taking off Joaquim's trowsers. I saw a wound on one leg. I saw Adrian tying up the wound with a piece of white cloth. Just then Frederick came in. I would not know the piece of cloth if I again saw it. As soon as Frederick came in he told everybody to leave the house—he did not want anybody there. Adrian asked me which doctor I was going to call. I said there was in Kalbadivi a doctor of my acquaintance. Adrian said Kalbadevi was too far, and that if his boy did not get a doctor, he himself would fetch one. After Frederick said two or three times that all should leave the house, I went out. When Frederick ordered us to leave the house, Joaquim said "brother, help me." On going downstairs, I was walking up and down Tamarind Lane, and intended to go up as soon as the doctor came in. Before the doctor could come, Joaquim came out of the house. He had dark trowsers and a hat, and one hand under his coat. I saw something like a parcel under his coat. He asked me what I was doing. I said I was walking. He said "come with me." I asked him why. He said in an arrogant tone "come with me," and I went through fear. He was talking to himself, and I could hear some such words as these "Oh! my God, my father, my mother." If I wanted to talk to him, I could not have done so, as he was talking to himself. We went in the direction of the Crawford Market. Before we reached the market, prisoner took out a cloth bag from his breast. When I asked him where he was going, he said "you would know it to-morrow." Before we reached the Crawford Market, I asked him three or four times to let me go. Just as we reached the market, he told me to go. I wished him "good bye." As we were parting, he said "give me your coat." I took it off through fear and gave it to him. He held it with the bag. It was a dark coat. This is it. I left without any coat. Joaquim was going, when I last saw him, in the direction of Carnac Bunder. When I put my hand to Mr. Roonan's forehead, there was no light in the room. There was a light in the dining-room. I could only see the reflection of the light. Being in shirt and trowsers, I did not return into the Fort, but went to Kalbadevi.

Mr. Adrian Hector Britto said—I am an assistant in the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. and lived until lately in a house No. 2, Tamarind Lane, on the second storey. It is on large room partitioned into four, but the partitions don't reach the ceiling. The front room over-looks the street. There is a passage at the back leading to the cook-house. At the back was Mr. Roonan's bed-room and the dining-room. My brothers Frederick and Joaquim lived upstairs. Mr. Roonan had been living with me from April or May 1876. He was a sober man. He never used to drink at home. He never used to breakfast with me. On the morning of the 16th inst., about 8-30 a.m., I saw him take his breakfast and go away. I saw him frequently during the day. At 4 p. m., he told me he had invited Mr. Mowis to dinner. I said "Very well, I shall be at home." I was at home at 5 p.m. Mr. Roonan went out at 5 p.m., and returned home alone at 7 p.m. A quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. Mowis came. Mr. Roonan was then cheerful. I had known Mr. Mowis the previous evening. I was introduced to him again by Mr. Roonan. I asked him to play something on the piano, and he did so. While he was playing, my brother Joaquim came into the room and sat on a sofa. He had no coat on, no shirt on, but had a pair of gray trowsers. Mr. Roonan found fault with him for coming into his room without a coat on when he had a friend in the house. Mr. Roonan spoke harshly to him, and some words passed. My brother asked me if the house was mine or Mr. Roonan's. I said "Never mind, don't make a disturbance, 'Ill settle the matter to-morrow and make it all right." Mr. Roonan told Joaquim to leave the room and he did so. Mr. Roonan followed him a few steps out of the room. Joaquim was not drunk at the time. Mr. Roonan came back into the sitting-room. We went to dinner about 7-30 p. m. Mr. Roonan, Mr. Mowis, and myself sat down to dinner. Just as we had finished the soup, Joaquim came into the room again and addressed me very excitedly. He asked me again if the house was mine or Mr. Roonan's. I soothed him down, told him not to be excited, and said I would settle it all amicably in the morning. I then thought he would wait till the morning to settle the matter. We were at dinner till a little after 8 o'clock. We had afterwards music which was over after 10 p.m. Mr. Roonan and I had then a conversation about three quarters of an hour on general subjects. Mr. Roonan's conversation was rational, and he was in good spirits. Mr. Mowis also joined us in the conversation. I left for a few minutes before Mr. Mowis left. I came back and saw him to the landing. Afterwards I saw Mr. Roonan taking his coat off. He was in the habit of sitting up smoking. He did not use to sleep in a chair, he always slept in bed. The trowsers he had on while at dinner were not the trowsers he ordinarily slept in. He sometimes slept with his socks on. When I went into my room, he was standing, taking his coat off not exactly on the spot where his body was found. I went into my room, undressed, and went to sleep. Between my room and Mr. Roonan's there is a partition which goes up three-fourths of the height of the room. The distance between the rooms is about 25 feet. From my bed I saw Mr. Roonan taking his coat off. I had left the light for Mr. Roonan to put out. I fell asleep immediately after. I was awaked at midnight by a noise proceeding from Mr. Roonan's room. I cannot describe the noise. I heard a groan and I heard a body falling down. I did not see it falling down. I saw no figure moving away. I heard no steps. I shook the body and asked "Roonan, Roonan, what is the matter?" I saw him gasp once. I thought he was already dead. He had no coat, no shirt on: he had a pair of trowsers and a guernsey on. Blood was flowing from the body. I saw this carving knife (produced) lying near the body on the left side of the deceased. It was about a foot distant from the body. It was nearer his chest than his head. I called out "boy, boy" as soon as I saw Mr. Roonan falling. I went upstairs before the boy came. I went into the sitting-room. In the doorway I met my brother Frederick and Pereira coming downstairs. I said to them "Roonan has been murdered." We went straight to Roonan's room. Joaquim was not there. My servant De Souza had just come, and I sent him to get a buggy to take Mr. Roonan to hospital. I called the other servant, the cook, named, I believe, Bernard, and sent him for a priest. I, Frederick, and Pereira went upstairs. Knowing the row of the previous night, I went to look for him. I saw him sitting in a chair in Frederick's bed-room. I asked him what he had done. He said, "Adrian, don't you know I am a mad man?" He asked me if Roonan was dead. I said he was. He said also that he had killed Roonan. He said that at first. Frederick and Pereira were in the room and could hear the conversation. I think Joaquim was sober although he was very excited. I saw blood on his trowsers. There was much blood. I think they were his cashmere trowsers; but I am not sure. I said nothing to him when I saw the blood. When I said to him "what have you done?" he said he had killed Roonan, and asked me if he was dead. I think Pereira assisted Joaquim in taking off his trowsers. I heard Joaquim say nothing to account for the cuts on his thigh. Pereira and my brother Frederick tied up the cuts. I don't think I can recognise the piece of cloth, because it was dark at the time. I had seen Joaquim wearing these pyjamas, but I cannot say whose they are. I and Frederick told Joaquim that he should leave the house. He dressed himself. I think Pereira was near him, helping him. Joaquim said "save me." I suppose he was afraid for himself. I went downstairs before Joaquim had finished dressing. I heard the footsteps of two persons going downstairs. I think Pereira left first. I think I heard Joaquim mention Goa when he was told to go. I heard "Damaun," "Bandora," and "Goa" mentioned; but I don't know who said that. There was a good deal of confusion. All four of us were in the room at the time. The carving-knife produced here is mine. It was usually kept in a drawer of the side-board which was not locked. Joaquim met Mr. Roonan in my room. They were not on good terms. They had not been on speaking terms about three months. There was a disagreement about a hat. They used to say to each other other "Good morning," but were not on speaking terms. I don't know if Joaquim had a bag. I use not to go upstairs. There is no bag missing from the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—My brother Joaquim was very excited. He was excited often before. He was eccentric and used to talk nonsense. Even in his bed he used to talk nonsense to himself. Three years ago he lived with me in Bombay. I observed something peculiar about him. He used to complain of pains in the head and used threats of suicide. Last time I heard he was ready to throw a chair at me if I visited him at the Royal Hotel. He did not like to be near his brothers, or near his relatives. He has had no employment since April last. He was employed in different offices in Bombay, twice in the G. I. P. Railway, and in the employ of Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Framjee, Sands and Co., Volkart Brothers of Cochin, the Bombay Customs, and the British India S. N. Company. He remained a short time in each employ. He was in the European General Hospital last year under Dr. Joynt. I have got a certificate and know he was treated for melancholia. He was treated as an outpatient as well. He had been under treatment lately up to the 16th inst. He was under Dr. Lisboa's treatment for brain disease. I have a niece called De Santos, daughter of my sister. She has been twice in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba under Dr Murphy. She has been about three months in the asylum; but I am not certain. My mother's brother was also treated for insanity in Bombay by Dr. Lisboa, and I think, Dr. Peet; but I am not sure. While at the Customs, Joaquim went to his duties with a loaded revolver. His immediate superior, Mr. Lafrenais, prohibited his coming to office with a loaded weapon. My maternal grandfather was also eccentric. De Mello St. Pio, a cousin of mine on the paternal side, was quite insane. He was a dangerous lunatic and was kept in irons. I have an uncle in Lisbon who is also eccentric.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland—By eccentric I mean that a man loses all self-control on the slightest excitement. I don't mean to say he is therefore insane. I believe my brother when he threatened to commit suicide. I could not help keeping large knives in the house. We put no bars to our windows or took any precautions to prevent him from committing suicide. He left those different situations because he was eccentric. Sometimes he said he was cleverer than his employers. I would have recommended him for a situation, though not a situation of trust.

Mr. Frederick Hannibal Britto said.—I am an additional Deputy Registrar of the High Court and live in a house in Tamarind Lane. (Describes the situation of the rooms.) My brother Joaquim came back to live with me at the end of August or the beginning of September last. He is 32 or 33 years of age, older than I am, and younger than Adrian. On the afternoon of the 16th instant, between 3 and 4 p. m. I, Pereira, and Joaquim dined together. Joaquim had claret, nothing to affect him. I left with Pereira about 6 p. m. for a dip and returned home about 8 p.m. Joaquim was there. I found him very much excited. He said he had been insulted downstairs by Mr. Roonan. He explained matters to me more or less. Knowing that he had been under treatment, I advised him not to go downstairs again. I did not reason with him, because I thought he might get worse. He did not appear to have been drinking. Immediately on going home I ordered supper. Joaquim was talking all along about being insulted by Mr. Roonan; that Roonan had said he would fight it out the next day; that he had called him a coward; in fact he was very noisy at the time. He continued to complain of the same subject; and was very noisy. I did not speak to him much for fear he should get more excited. He dressed himself and went out. I took a cigar, and afterwards turned the light down, and went to bed, leaving Pereira in the sitting room. This was about half-past 9 p.m. I fell asleep immediately after. About midnight I heard screams. I got up and was going downstairs when I met Adrian near the door way. Adrian said "Roonan has been stabbed." I ran downstairs to see him. I saw the body lying on the floor, much blood, and this knife lying near the body. I became frightened and confused. I went upstairs and asked Joaquim what had happened. I saw him sitting in an easy chair in my bed room. He was dressed and, I think, had a coat on. I asked him "what have you done?" He said "I have done nothing. My head is in great pain." He also said, "I am wounded," and I tied a piece of cloth round the wound on his thigh. He had cashmere trowsers on. I don't know what has become of them. I have not seen them since. I told Joaquim to leave the house, fearing he might injure me, himself, or anybody else, and knowing he was a madman. I heard Joaquim say something to Adrian about Roonan being killed; but I cannot remember what it was. I was too much confused and excited at the time. My brother Joaquim used the words Bandora, Damaun. I said "go wherever you like, but leave my house." He did not say anything particular to me beyond what he was to do or where he was to go. I lost sight of Pereira after I went down a second time into Adrian's room. I asked him if he had sent for a doctor, the police, and a priest; and told him to do so at once if he had not already done it.

The witness's evidence was not finished when the Court adjourned at 5-30 p. m. until Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

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THE TREVANDRUM CAUSE CELEBRE.

(*Cochin Argus.*)

PETTIGREW *versus* GRAY.

TREVANDRUM society has been, of late, considerably exercised by the case in which the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains, is complainant, and Captain O. W. Gray, late Captain 2nd Battalion, the 8th (The King's) Regiment, is defendant. Mr. Pettigrew has filed an information against Captain Gray, charging him with the offence of defamation, under, we believe, Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Pettigrew having sworn to the fact that "an infamous libel" had been published against him in the columns of the *Cochin Argus*, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the audacious defamer at about 2 p. m., and Mr. Marsven Kutwall, Mr. Coppersmith Andy Pillay, with three or four peons, entrusted with its execution. They performed the wonderful and dangerous feat of arresting Captain Gray, and removed him in grand procession to Mr. Bensley's quarters. On his arrival there, the Special Magistrate asked Captain Gray to give bail, and to His Worship's astonishment, the gallant Captain sternly refused to do anything of the kind. Captain Gray is an old Travancorean, and although he was arrested by a warrant, and knew that there were tremendous odds against him, he was still fond of a joke. It was not a question of no bail forthcoming, or a refusal to let him out on bail, but Captain Gray declined to be bailed out. Mr. Benseley, who is only accustomed to deal with refractory boys and addle-headed school-masters, did not know what to do with him. He thought it best, under the circumstances, to shift the responsibility on the Dewan. The Magistrate sat down, and writing a warrant of committal, addressed to Mr. Andy Pillay, authorising him to confine Captain Gray in his (Captain Gray's) own house, gave it to him, and ordered the first staff of peons, and Kutwall, together with the two Budda peons last arrived, to escort Captain Gray back to his house, around which they were to wait as his body-guard. They so escorted him, and he is now attended gratis by a good number of Sircar peons.

On the evening of the 16th instant, it was resolved to remove Captain Gray to the Poojapoora jail. Opposite that jail is the Pagoda to which His Highness proceeded that evening. Whether by accident or design we cannot say, but the authorities so arranged matters as to cause Captain Gray's removal and His Highness' procession to take place simultaneously. But they were out-witted. Captain Gray went and gave bail and returned home without the guard of honour! Wednesday, the 17th instant, was the day fixed for the trial, the time 11 a. m. Captain Gray went at half-past eleven. The Magistrate, Mr. Bensley, got rather riled at this, when Captain Gray said the rain had delayed him.

Magistrate—Speak as you would to a Court. Capt.—You speak as you ought to me.

Magistrate—I will commit you for contempt of Court. Capt.—You have the authority to do so. But you should speak as you ought to me.

Captain Gray then sat down, and put in at once a petition for adjournment for a week:—

Magistrate—Defendant asks for a postponement. What do you say, Mr. Pettigrew?

Mr. P.—I object, my time is precious. Captain Gray was told by me by letter many days ago that I would prosecute him.

Capt.—Who could believe that threat? I say that Mr. Pettigrew got my name long ago. Why did he not complain before Sunday last?

Magistrate—Captain Gray, will three days do?

Capt.—No, I want a week. Mr. Pettigrew can postpone his visit to Quilon.

Magistrate—Granted the adjournment.

Mr. Pettigrew—Captain Gray has been since publishing his reply to my letter demanding apology. That has, since publicity, become libel. I ask it to be filed.

Statement of the Revd. Mr. Pettigrew, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Madras Presidency, and Chaplain of Trevandrum.

On the 15th September 1877, a correspondence was published in the *Cochin Argus* newspaper, dated July 19th 1875, with remarks under the heading "The Revd. Pettigrew's Sermon in the Trevandrum Garden of Eden" and signed Truth. This was brought to my notice on September 28th, and on the following day, September 29th, I wrote a letter No. 1. I received in due course letter No. 2, giving me the name of Captain O. W. Gray, as the writer of the aforesaid correspondence. Considering the matter of the said correspondence to be libellous or such as would lower my moral character in the eyes of my people over whom I hold spiritual charge, reflect discredit on my sacred calling, damage all my future prospects if left uncontradicted or proved false—and, finally, render me liable to dismissal from the service together with loss of pension, I called upon Capt. Gray for a complete and ample apology.

I received in reply a letter No. 4, dated 6th October 1877. From this letter I quote the following sentences, which I consider abusive and derogatory to my character, as a gentleman and a clergyman, as containing an acknowledgment of having made imputations against my honour, with a view to harm and destroy my reputation by way of punishment for supposed injury and as being a case of malice prepense.

S. T. PETTIGREW.

17th October, 1877.

To the Special Magistrate's Court, Trevandrum.
To O. H. Bensley, Esq., Special Magistrate, &c.
The Petition of O. W. Gray.

That on or about the 19th day of June 1875, Mr. S. T. Pettigrew, Chaplain of Trevandrum, at present residing in the public gardens at Trevandrum, did write and publish in a letter addressed to Mrs. Ronald, of 4, Manchester Square, London, of and concerning me, among others, the words following, that is to say, "It is right to tell you that this man, an ex-Captain, is not received in society on account of his misconduct, having received £300 from Govt. to go home, spent that and still remains as a pleader against Government in any cases he can obtain." And I do further say that the said words were written by the said S. T. Pettigrew with the view to injure me in the estimation of the said Mrs. Ronald, and that the statements therein contained are false and libellous. I therefore pray that this Court will be pleased to issue its warrant for the arrest of the said S. T. Pettigrew, and that he be dealt with according to law on the said charge. I, O. W. Gray, the complainant above named, do hereby declare that what is stated above is true.

17th October, 1877. O. W. GRAY,

Special Magistrate's Court,
Trevandrum, 17 Oct. 77.

Captain Gray, on being examined, said that he did not take proceedings before this date as he was "biding his time." On receiving the letter written by Mr. Pettigrew, he sent a copy of it to the Bishop of Madras with some comments on Mr. Pettigrew's conduct as a clergyman. The Bishop's reply was that he (Capt. Gray) had his remedy at law. Complainant also says that his reasons for not taking a criminal action before were, that he knew that there was no limitation, and that he chooses to please himself whether he prosecutes or publishes the letter, or acts in any way he chooses.

From the correspondence in question, I gather that the letter containing the alleged libel is a part of a series of letters upon a subject or subjects concerning which it would be necessary to be informed before understanding it in full. It further seems to me that the letter is written in Mr. Pettigrew's capacity of clergyman, as he says in it, "as a clergyman I feel bound to make it;" the "it" referred to being some trouble he was going to take in defence of a man named Joseph. If the letter be, as I have opined, I think it is a privileged communication, and that Captain Gray's own opinion was the same appears from his having reported the case to the Bishop instead of the Courts of Law. I therefore, until ordered to take up the case by the higher Courts, dismiss it under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code.

O. H. BENSLEY, J. P.
Special Magistrate.

Mr. Bensley, Special Magistrate, having dismissed Captain Gray's complaint against the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, on the ground that the letter addressed by him to Mrs. Ronald was a privileged communication, the subject is one for legitimate comment by the press. There will, of course, be an appeal to the High Court against the order of the Magistrate, when the question of privilege will be fully discussed. But meanwhile, it is only fair to Captain Gray to say, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement in Mr. Pettigrew's letter that "this man, an ex-Captain (meaning Captain Gray) is not received in society." We can state it as a positive fact, that ever since Captain Gray has been in Trevandrum, he has been received in society. He has been invited to every Durbar, State Dinner, and public ceremonial, and has been present at all social gatherings, so that it will be hard for Mr. Pettigrew to prove his statement. It is a pity that the Bishop of Madras did not interfere in the matter and settle it. As it is, it is not yet too late to stop the scandal. If Mr. Pettigrew would only withdraw his imputations on Captain Gray's character, we are certain that Captain Gray, who is as incapable of giving as of receiving an insult, will make Mr. Pettigrew such reparation as lies in his power for any annoyance or harm he may have caused him. Such wranglings between a Christian minister and a Christian gentleman, in a country like Travancore, especially when the former, forgetting his sacred calling, and the Divine command to keep Holy the Sabbath Day, goes to a Magistrate's Court on a Sunday for a warrant against a man who, even if he commits a murder, is not likely to run away, are most unseemly, unedifying and scandalous.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

QUOITS.

MATCH FOR £100 AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE great championship quoit match of the season came off on the Gardner-street Ground, Glasgow, on Saturday (September 28). The players were Alec Letham, of Whifflet, who has held the position of premier quoiter of Great Britain for some years, and David Haddow, of Westmuir, who, after defeating most of the prominent players of Scotland, and beating George Graham, of London, the Champion of England, resolved to try conclusions with the first quoiter of the day at 21 yards. There was a large turn out of spectators, upwards of 1000 paying for admission, and a good amount of betting took place. At first the odds were in favour of Haddow, at 5 to 4 on, but as Letham soon had a decided lead of 8 shots the former went back a point, and level money ruled afterwards. A good deal of small change was also staked on the winners of the heads and shots. The game was 71 shots up, at 21 yards, quoits nearest top of pin to count, and all clay to be cleared away at measurement. The game began at one o'clock, Letham winning the toss, and breaking ground with a pair, which he followed up with three singles. Haddow then broke and ran to 6, when Letham entered on one of his famous breaks, scoring eleven shots in succession before he was intercepted, the game at the end of the first hour being—Letham 16, Haddow 6. There was little or no excitement till Haddow had first made a small break of five shots, and then counted from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh ends, inclusive, making the game 19 all. Letham was first 21, and had increased his lead at the thirty-second end by six shots. Haddow here interposed with a single, but was cleverly cut out by Letham for a pair of beauties amid the cheers of the spectators. Some of the finest play of the game then ensued, the thirty-sixth head being especially good, Haddow cutting the Champion out of a close ringer by a short measurement, but he failed to follow up his lead and Letham stood 30 to 21. Letham was in splendid form, and led beautifully—one of the great defects of his English rival, Graham. Haddow, on the other hand, was scarcely equal to his other championship games, and looked at one part of the contest as if, when he had now met a foeman worthy of his steel, scarcely able to exhibit the same confidence as during previous matches. Letham's deadly aim during the middle of the game was telling greatly in his favour, and at the forty-third head he was leading by 38 to 21. Haddow never seemed to follow his quoits with anything like his customary vigour. Letham gradually increased his lead to the finish, when the game stood Letham 71, Haddow 46. The directors were James Cox for Haddow, and Andrew Archibald, of Tannockside, a first-class quoiter, acting for Letham. The referee was Alec Jenkins, Cambuslang. Letham throws light metal, his quoits only weighing 16½lb., while those of his opponent were 23lb. The winner played a very good game, striking the whites almost every time, while Haddow played badly, and though he got many chances he seldom took them, and rarely followed up.—*Sportsman.*

TOO LITERAL BY HALF.

Æsthetic Husband. "Just ask him if he's got the same article in *Peacock Blue, Eliza.*"

Æsthetic Wife. "Avez-vous le meme Article en bleu de Coq aux petits Pois?"

Astonished Draper. "Plait-il, Madame?"—*Punch.*

FALLACIES ABOUT THE WAR.

(*Times' Military Correspondent Lately with the Russian Army.*)

AFTER spending some three months in Roumania and Bulgaria, watching the preparations for a campaign, the opening feet of arms, the forward rush and the reluctant withdrawal from the south of the Balkans, after striving to estimate the value of the combatants on the spot, the tone of thought and of conduct both in the Russian Army and the people among whom it is now acting—after endeavouring to tell the truth as well as I could in your columns, it is extremely interesting to return home and study the feeling of a people infinitely more important to the world than all the Russians and Turks and Bulgarians and Roumanians and Servians put together, a people without whose consent no final settlement of the Eastern Question is at all possible—the people of England. It appears to me that never since the Crimean War have the English been so deeply moved by any foreign fighting as by that which is now desolating one of the fairest and richest territories in the world; yet it also seems that the feeling on the subject is for the most part rather instinctive than based upon reason. It does not follow that the feeling is wrong, for the instincts of a great and free people even when passionate, are sometimes truer guides than logic could be; but in this case there are some peculiar features which are well worth examination by reason.

The first and most striking fact is the immense preponderance of anti-Russian feeling, though sympathy with the Turks is, comparatively speaking, rare. Even among military men are to be found many, and those, perhaps, the most intelligent, who would enter heartily into a campaign against the Turks to bring that strange race to a sense of its duties towards Europe. Yet these very men are much more disposed at present to measure swords with the troops of the Czar; and the most curious feature is that different and even contradictory reasons are given for the intense dislike to the policy of Russia. Both in the Army and out of it there remain men who have not even yet recovered from the dread of Russian aggression in India, and who persist in reckoning the great overgrown boy of a nation as vastly formidable in its military power. Opposite to this idea is the argument that so weak a military nation ought not to have commenced a task which it has been unable to carry through without repulse. Some men say that Russia intends to take and hold Bulgaria with an iron hand, defying all Europe to unlock the gripe of her fingers; others that the weakness of her grasp is a clear proof that she is unequal to the duty which she professes to have undertaken, and cannot even now control the evil passions she has awakened. One party stands aghast at the danger to Europe of a Slavonic league, another cries triumphantly that Bulgarians and Servians have learnt to hate and distrust their gigantic neighbour and meddler in their concerns. Again a certain class of political students and talkers cry "Fie upon a nation which is so barbarous as to leave its freedom in the hands of an autocrat," while with other the speedy advent of revolution in Russia is hailed as a solution of the Eastern Question. Yet these very men will exclaim against the right of the Bulgarians to rebel. For a long time the Russian soldiers were charged with cruelty to prisoners, wounded, and peaceable inhabitans. Now that overwhelming evidence has disproved this accusation, we have two opinions. The one remains as before, not having been nimble enough to change rapidly; while the other is that, though the soldiers themselves have not committed cruelties—not even the Cossacks, generally—the Bulgarians have been armed and incited to avenge themselves on their old masters. This, by-the-by, is not quite correct. Except the Bulgarian Legion, regularly enlisted, drilled, and formed into brigades under Russian officers the people of that unhappy country have armed themselves with weapons taken from the Turks, and much more fit for museums than for warfare. However, it would be easy to swell the list of opposing arguments, yet all leading to the same conclusion, distrust and hatred of Russia. To Continental politicians there must be something very comical in the statement frequently made by Englishmen, that they object to Russia as an aggressive Power. Such an accusation might come well from Denmark, Norway, or Switzerland, but hardly from England, which has within a century acquired almost as much territory as would make another Russia, and taken upon herself the government of about three times the population which owns the sway of the Czar. Year by year we annex something new, and the rectification of our colonial frontiers is a show but a sure and continuous operation. I am not saying that Russia is right or England wrong; only that the immorality of acquiring new territory cannot really be shocking enough to the senses of Englishmen to cause the anger which undoubtedly exists. If a mirror of truth could be held up to the people of this country, I believe the result would be a very blurred image, which on careful examination would turn out to be like a dissolving view composed of two pictures. One, rather faint just now, would be the thought of Russia's friends that the government of the Porte and its Pashas had become a scandal which must be cleansed away, and that Russia, having undertaken the task, should be helped to fulfil it. The other image, much stronger, yet still far from clear, would be the feeling of the majority, and, being shown by the mirror of truth, would appear thus: Russia is a rival, and will be a greater rival. All rivals are enemies to a proud nation; therefore, Russia is an enemy, and will hereafter be a greater enemy. There is no fallacy here to the majority of mankind. In a certain stage of civilization all rivals are enemies, and the syllogism is perfect for all who are in that stage of civilization. Whether such a condition is right or wrong, Christianlike or heathenish, is altogether beside the point. It is a vigorous tone of feeling, and shows that the country has not yet become enervated by over-refinement. Like the pugnacity of a schoolboy, those who do not approve it may still admire.

But there appears to be another source of vexation. Last year a large proportion of the people of England fell into a rather sentimental condition over the woes of the Bulgarians, and so without doubt loose their restraining hold upon Russia while they shook their fists at Turkey. Since then has come the uneasy suspicion that they were cheated—"done" in fact. The moment this idea becomes established in an Englishman's mind, back swings the pendulum, assisted by an explosion of wrath, and goes further than will afterwards appear to have been reasonable or even safe. You may find now plenty of men who will coolly admit all the Turkish cruelties, but wind up with the remark that people who hunt Bengal tigers must not expect them to behave like tame cats. The remark is very just, only its authors must not complain if the retort is made that it is because Bengal tigers are not tame cats that men hunt them. If the king of the jungle were capable of being tamed, he would be kept and petted for his beauty. His only plea for being suffered to exist and multiply must be that he his losing his man-eating propensities. No one doubts his courage, only it is sometimes so inconvient to makind that, for purposes of comfort, he would be more charming if less courageous.

The next striking feature in English public opinion is a certain want of accuracy in estimating the real condition of the campaign in Bulgaria. It seems to me that some correspondents abroad and some critics at home are led away by their feelings to over-estimate the military prowess of the Turks, just as before the campaign they over-estimated the military resources of Russia, and just as they and the Russians under-estimated the fighting power of the Turks. Doubtless, the Turk as a soldier is hardly and splendidly brave. Trained and led by English officers, he could accomplish anything. He has always fought with the greatest determination behind works, and attacked with desperate bravery when brought to the point. In the old days he defended fortresses with the greatest tenacity, and stormed towns with excessive fury. His faults were that he had not sufficient power of organization to make his armies mobile, and that when well beaten his organization, such as it was, broke up. A broken Turkish force was a force ruined and dispersed. Now the question is how far these old faults have been conspicuous. The old virtues certainly have. He is as ready as ever to fight without pay and exist on scanty rations. He still defends tenaciously and attacks furiously. He is, in fact, splendid material for making soldiers out of. But are not the old defects equally apparent? From want of sensible arrangements he allowed the Russians to acquire the command of the Danube by torpedoes, though it is manifest that of two forces holding opposite banks of a river, that one which possesses the freedom of the sea and the stream ought to have the power of blocking it with torpedoes against the adversary. Again, from want of simple strategical plans and mobility, the river was crossed almost without opposition. It would not have been easy to prevent the first dash, but very easy to have attacked afterwards with overwhelming force, especially as several mischances and some want of arrangement seriously delayed the construction of the bridge. If the Russians used torpedo boats with success against ironplated ships, why not the Turks against the bridge when it was making or even made? Taking events as they came, we find the troops at Tirnova affected by a panic and retreating—three battalions of them and guns—before five squadrons of dragoons, and with such precipitation that they left tents, baggage, and an enormous mass of ammunition behind them though they might have easily defended their position. The same rapid flight occurred when Gourko crossed the Balkans. Both at Hainkioj and Shipka everything was left, and the beaten troops dispersed, giving themselves up afterwards in bands to the Cossacks, who often brought in more prisoners than their own numbers. A body of Turks more than once surrendered to two or three Cossacks. Some correspondents have depreciated the strength of the Shipka position out of which the Turks were driven. The best answer is that Radetzky has managed to hold it against all attacks of the troops acknowledged to be the flower of the Sultan's army—many of them being the Guards.

The next event was the first affair at Plevna, where a Cossack regiment first marched through the town, and then Osman Pasha's army arrived only just in time to seize and hold it. His army was very superior in strength to any Russians near the spot, yet he did not attack to drive them back in the open field. He sat down and fortified. Why? Want of mobility. Now, if there is anything absolutely decided in modern war it is that fortified positions cannot be carried by front attack if the defenders are decently armed. The Turks are admirably armed—much better than the Russians; yet the Russians attacked and were repulsed with heavy loss and some confusion. Undoubtedly the way was open to Osman Pasha. He should have pursued the beaten and thoroughly shaken enemy. Why did he not? Again because of want of mobility. Then the Russians committed the grave error of extending their troops in a long line, weak everywhere. Why did not Mehemet Ali concentrate and attack one point, so as to break through the line and then roll it up? Surely because of want of mobility and manœuvring power, as well as defective knowledge of the art of war. Why did not Suleiman Pasha join him or Osman? Whatever explanation be adopted, it must be a thoroughly Turkish one. We find golden opportunity offered to the Turkish commanders, yet from the same faults which have always been conspicuous in their military history, they let it slip. Again, at the second battle of Plevna the Russian Generals with the exception of Skobelef, attack strong works with the old impetuosity, but the old want of concentrated effort. Swarms of infantry are driven up to the mouths of the Turkish rifles, but are left unsupported, instead of being helped by wave after wave behind them. They are generally repulsed, yet though their last reserves are used in fragmentary attacks the Turks attempt no counter stroke, but wait till the next day, and then attack the Gravitza redoubt with their usual gallantry and their usual want of success. Only the redoubts taken by Skobelef are re-occupied, because he was left unsupported. All the magnificent bravery exhibited by the Turks in the Shipka Pass is as usual displayed in vain, and admire as we may the heroism of the soldiers it is all counterbalanced by the mistakes of the commanders, for the Turk is what he has always been. It is strange how men seem to forget that the works hitherto held by Radetzky were not long ago evacuated by the soldiers of the Sultan when attacked by Gourko's tirailleurs. And in estimating the work done in Bulgaria we ought to remember that Turks have advantages never formerly possessed by them. Both artillery and infantry are better armed than those of the Russians, while the supremacy at sea has changed hands, and in this war has been always in the hands of the Sultan. Thus every advantage has been on the side of the Porte. Who can say that those advantages have been well used? Nothing astonishing has occurred, nothing to show that the Ottoman Empire has become learned in the modern art of war. I do not say this with pleasure in the fact, for if the governing classes of Turkey had shown any power of progress even in the military art it might be accepted gladly as an earnest of capacity to be shown in other fields of national development, and nothing could have been more satisfactory for England. I only call attention to the prevalent fallacy that unexpected capacity has been displayed.

Another curious mistake which is being spread abroad is that "military experts" universally believed that the campaign was to be an easy success for Russia. No doubt there were military men who thought so, and urged the necessity of immediate action on the part of England; but the readers of *The Times* were not so led astray. To say nothing of numerous articles which were published within the last two years in your columns, I may quote the following words which appeared in an article summing up the prospects of the campaign in Bulgaria on the 4th of January, 1877:—

"All considerations point to the same conclusions. The war could not be brought to a successful issue without taking or masking the chief fortresses and thoroughly beating Turkish armies in the field. If it be true that less than 200,000 are as yet ready to march from Bessarabia, with a reserve, in course of slow formation amounting to 80,000, we cannot believe that Russia is ready for the task, nor could the war be brought to a close in one campaign if the Turks have any good military advisers."

During the course of the campaign there came a time when the Turkish commanders had remained so long in their attitude of passive defence as to relinquish their best chances and leave to the Russians the power of passing the Balkans, the second and best line of defence—so that there was actually no force of any magnitude between the invaders and Constantinople. No works were at that time erected to cover the capital, and a rapid advance would have resulted in an immediate occupation of Adrianople, with the capture of all the rich valleys between that city and the Balkans. Unfortunately for Russia, perhaps for Europe, timid counsels were allowed to prevail, and instead of detaining the Turkish armies while the reinforcements were comming up, instead of pushing forward the 8th Corps over the Shipka Pass so as to overawe the already panic-stricken forces in Roumelia, and claim a success ending in an honourable peace, the Russian chiefs threw away the reputation of their arms and the precious lives of their best soldiers by hurling them against the breastworks and batteries of Plevna. The mistakes which were to be anticipated from Russian Generals occurred, and the result has shown that the opinion expressed in your article was justified. It may be interesting to your readers to know that a very well-informed officer lately returned from the Turkish Army in Roumelia has assured me that the dash forward of the 8th Corps must have been crowned with success, for there were but few troops to oppose it, and these were both raw and demoralized. Instead of suffering from constant attacks Suleiman Pasha, as Radetzky's Corps now does, he might have marched easily to Adrianople, through a rich country, and pushed on Gourko's advanced guard so as to threaten Constantinople, whither Suleiman Pasha must have hurried to save the throne of the Sultan. Your readers may judge what would have been the political situation.

Another prevailing fallacy is that Gourko's march over the Balkans was a "raid." If we take the general meaning of a raid and apply it to this case, it will entirely fail to represent the facts. General Gourko's force consisted of a detachment of the three arms, was called "the advanced guard," and was destined first to feel the way towards the Balkans afterwards to pass them by a difficult route, quite impracticable for a large army, then to turn the Turkish defences of the best pass—that of the Shipka—and, acting in conjunction with the 8th Corps, to take and hold that pass. But for the fault of attacking Plevna, the movement would have continued. The Corps would have crossed the Balkans and marched on Adrianople. This cannot be called a raid in any proper sense of the term. It is true that General Gourko exceeded his instructions by moving forward in force instead of merely pushing out Cavalry to feel the enemy and break up railways; but I am not prepared to condemn his action as glibly as has been done by some non-professional writers. A considerable Turkish force had been draining the resources of the small tract of country near Kezanlik before the arrival of Gourko, and when I was alone in Kezanlik, on account of the necessity of some time for writing, the chief inhabitants told me that the Russians must push forward soon, for, if not, their stores of flour would quickly become exhausted. In judging the action of this brillant little force, we must not forget that its activity caused it to be reported at Constantinople as 60,000 strong instead of its real strength, namely about 10,000; that it brought about a complete panic south of the Balkans, cleared the way for an advance of the army, and even at the last moment, almost in sight of Suleiman Pasha's strong army utterly routed and dispersed of a force under Raouf Pasha 15,000 strong. Above all, it captured the Shipka Pass, to retake which Suleiman Pasha has lately expended 20,000 men without avail. The importance of Gourko's achievements may be measured by the effect actually produced and by that which would have been produced if the advance had not been stopped for the attempt on Plevna. The actual and enduring result was the freedom of the passage of the Balkans, the defeat of at least 10,000 Turks at different places on the way to Kezanlik and the defeat and dispersion of a corps of 15,000 Turks between Yeni Saghra and Eski Saghra. This is not the work of a raid, and if Gourko had to retire eventually it was because the original plan was altered, and he was not supported. In comparing the feats of arms and the generalship on either side, it is impossible to find anything comparable to the work of Gourko and his advanced guard.

If we consider without prejudice what has been done by either side since the openining of the campaign, we cannot fail to discover that the Russians have been frequently successful both in attack and defence, sometimes against great odds, as in the success over the Danubian flotilla, the passage of the Danube, the capture of Nicopolis, the capture of Tirnova the passage of Hainkoi Pass, the capture of Shipka, the defeat of Raouf Pasha near Eski Saghra, the defence of Shipka, and the capture of Lovatz. Against these successes the Turks have to set the successful defence of Plevna up to this time, the gallant, but unsuccessful attacks on the Shipka Pass, and a gradual pressing back of the long line of the Cesarewitch's army, which, however, in its strength, Mehemet Ali has not yet ventured to attack. It may be at once admitted that, were Mehemet Ali's force composed of French, German, or English Army Corps, the Russian communications would be in great danger, but the soldiers are Turks, and the organization is Turkish; and the opinion has been justified which I both telegraphed and wrote you immediately after the battle of Plevna—namely, that the usual course would be pursued, and the Russian communications would not be broken in upon before the arrival of reinforcements secured them. At that time the same men who had predicted a Russian walk over the course were rushing to the other extreme and predicting a complete disaster, but that is no reason why military criticism generally should be depreciated. The "one-eyed" Russians were by some persons, but not in your columns, credited at first with powers and talents equal to those of the Germans. When they showed their weakness they were depreciated too much, but not by those who had from the beginning estimated correctly the relative strength of the two sides and the difficulties of the enterprise, who had been the first to criticise the blunders of the Russians without over-estimating the results of them. The war game is an admirable assistance to the study of tactics, but it supposes that red and blue battalions are of exactly equal quality in all respects, and this is not the case in war itself. One of the most remarkable facts with regard to German preparations for war with France was the adoption of a system of tactics directly designed to outdo the *elan* of the French soldier, who in 1870 found himself overmatched in dash and audacity. So, in calculating the chances of the war, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the position and numbers of the opposing forces but their inveterate characteristics, which depend upon conditions hitherto unaltered. We may expect the Russian armies to be more mobile than those of the Sultan and to retain their discipline even under defeat and depression, while the Turks will not act rapidly, even in the excitement of success, and will break up as Raouf's force and others did when beaten. The soldiers on both sides will throw away their lives with the greatest devotion when called upon to do so; but, taking the average of cases and balancing the results as compared with the circumstances, it will be found that a very considerable superiority remains on the Russian side, and that we need not therefore look to see the army of the Czar driven back over the Danube as so many persons expect at present. We may go further, and say that it is not at all improbable that within a few days success may again lean to the banners of the Muscovites. In the extraordinary strength of feeling which now prevails in England it is difficult to think without favour for or prejudice against either side, but I have endeavoured to do so to the best of my ability.

If the native of any country so circumscribed in its boundaries as this our isle, travels to another and becomes acquainted with another people he will necessarily find much at which to be surprised and, if his mind is at all candid, much to be learnt. Russia and her people and army are very strange to us, and a little more intercourse might disabuse both nations of many prejudices. I confess that I was surprised to find the Russian soldier gentle and good natured beyond the average, though ignorant enough; to find the Cossacks superior in education to the rest of the Army, and sometimes mounted on horses of considerable size and power, to see only three drunken soldiers during the whole time of my sojourn among them, to hear the possession of Constantinople scoffed at as an idle dream of absurd enthusiasts, and England charged with fomenting the war and supporting the Turks both with money and men *sub rosa*. It is also not a little surprising to see the extraordinary passion which prevails at home for the moment, though evidently subsiding, and it may be remarked that this passion is totally irrespective of political partisanship, some of the warmest and most advanced Liberals being as completely carried away by it as the staunchest Conservatives. However the feeling has arisen, it is without doubt genuine and strong; so strong as to place in the hands of the Government a power which might be used in quite conceivable circumstances to hurry the nations into war. But heated as are the minds of of Englishmen at present, reason and common sense will inevitably assert their away before long. Already the Russian Army, even the Cossacks, are being acquitted of atrocious conduct, except in isolated cases; already men are beginning to say that, however wrong they may think the Russian Government, the soldiers are not responsible for the ambition of Ministers, and that a decided failure on their part would be deplorable. The pendulum has reached the farthest point in its reactionary swing, and it would not be astonishing to hear the country soon confessing that, however roughly and imperfectly, Russia is working out an enterprise which may eventually produce results as beneficial to England as to general civilization.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,0 0.

Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged. 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high. goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies. well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 90.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 190.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17 1877.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F. 3 Quality;
PERCUSSION CAPS,
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules especially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

DR. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and after THURSDAY next, the First November 1877, until further notice, the MIXED TRAIN at present running between Hinganghat and Wardha on three days only in each week will, under instructions from Government, run daily (Sundays excepted) at the same times as are now in force, namely,

The Down Train will leave Wardha at 5-10 p.m. and reach Hinganghat at 6-40 p.m., and the Up Train will leave Hinganghat at 9-30. a.m. and reach Wardha at 11-0 a.m.

2. The extension of the Wardha Valley State Railway to the Warora Colliery may possibly be opened for public traffic in the course of a short time, of which due notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, October 27 1877.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and estorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
—ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY,

FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Front; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances; Garden Screens; Boathouses, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price Lists and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
GLASGOW.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets..Rs.	1	4	0
" 100 Envelopes .... "	1	4	0
Per ream (20 quires).. "	4	0	0
" 500 Envelopes.... "	5	0	0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always, depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. These Wines, offered to the consumer through the direct Agency of the representative of the growers, are well worthy of the attention of the public and the profession. Hungary is the next great Wine-producing country to France, and the export of her Wines to that country is largely increasing. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portugues Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Greger's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Œdenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. A considerable quantity of Hungarian Wine is sold in England as *Port Wine* and as *Bordeaux Wine*; but there can be no reason why they should not be known in their own names. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

Red.	per dozen.	White.	per dozen.
No. 1 Eriau	17 0	No. 9 B kator	20 0
" 6 Carlowitz	20 0	" 14 Ruster Dry......	36 0
" 25 " selected,	23 0	" 16 Odenburg	24 8
" 31 Ofner Auslese....	24 8	" 39 Ofner Auslese....	24 8
And other kinds........		" 30 Sparkling........	37 8

White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage.......................78 0

No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen..............Rs. 125
" " qr. casks 15 " 240

Also Max Greger's "Generosa" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 160.

Full Price Lists on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.......... "	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... "	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080

£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending *December*, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13	22 8 0=32 "
1872 March ..	1000	4[illegible] 1 [illegible]	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 "

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th *September*, 1875:—'*It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results.*'

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
5, Dean Lane, Fort.

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